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***Characteristics of Food Stamp
Households: Fiscal Year 2000***



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Food Stamp Program (FSP) provides millions of Americans with the means to purchase food for a nutritious diet. The FSP is the largest of the 15 domestic food and nutrition assistance programs administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). In an average month in fiscal year 2000, the FSP served approximately 17.2 million people.¹ This report presents the characteristics of food stamp households nationwide in fiscal year 2000 (October 1999 to September 2000). This information on household characteristics comes from FSP household data for fiscal year 2000 collected by FNS for quality control purposes.

FSP Participation and Costs

In an average month in fiscal year 2000, the FSP provided benefits to approximately 17.2 million people living in 7.3 million households across the United States. The total cost of the program over fiscal year 2000 was \$17.1 billion, \$15.0 billion of which were for food stamp benefits. The average monthly food stamp benefit in fiscal year 2000 was \$158 per household. Compared with fiscal year 1999, the number of FSP participants decreased by 6 percent and FSP benefit costs decreased by 5 percent.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households and Participants

In fiscal year 2000, slightly over half of all food stamp participants were children, 39 percent were nonelderly adults, and 10 percent were elderly people. About 68 percent of the children were school age, and 70 percent of adult participants were women.

Approximately 89 percent of food stamp households lived in poverty, as measured by the fiscal year 2000 federal poverty guidelines issued by the Department of Health and Human Services (see Appendix D). Food stamp benefits were concentrated among poorer households—33 percent of all food stamp households had a gross income less than or equal to half of the poverty guideline, and these households received 54 percent of all benefits. If the value of food stamps is included as income, 6 percent of all food stamp households moved above the poverty guideline as a result of receiving food stamps, and 16 percent moved from below to above half of the poverty guideline.

Of all food stamp households, 89 percent contained either a child or an elderly or disabled person, and these households received 91 percent of all benefits. Households with children received a relatively large average monthly food stamp benefit (\$234), reflecting their larger household size. The average household with children had 3.4 people compared with an average

¹The figure of 17.2 million people is based on FNS administrative records. The participant count of 17.1 million cited later in the report and the other figures provided throughout the report are estimates from the Food Stamp Program Quality Control (FSPQC) sample. For an explanation of the difference in the counts see Appendix E.

of 2.3 people for all households. Most of the food stamp households with children were single-adult households. Almost half of these single-adult households with children received support from Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). About 43 percent of all food stamp households with children had earned income; 39 percent of single-adult households with children and 65 percent of married–couple households with children had earnings. Twelve percent of all households with children had both TANF and earned income.

Households with an elderly member received a relatively small average monthly food stamp benefit (\$59), reflecting their relatively small average size (1.3). Almost 80 percent of food stamp households with an elderly member consisted of an elderly person living alone. These individuals received an average monthly benefit of \$44 compared with average monthly benefits of \$116 for households with elderly people not living alone and \$184 for households without any elderly.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The Food Stamp Program (FSP) is a central component of America's anti-poverty program. The stated purpose of the FSP is "to permit low-income households to obtain a more nutritious diet by increasing their purchasing power" (The Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, P.L. 95-113). The FSP is the largest of the domestic food and nutrition assistance programs administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). According to FNS administrative records, during fiscal year 2000, the FSP served approximately 17.2 million people in an average month at a total cost of \$17.1 billion, \$15.0 billion of which were for food stamp benefits.

The FSP is the only low-income assistance program available nationwide to essentially all financially needy households because it imposes few nonfinancial categorical criteria.¹ The FSP provides benefits electronically or through coupons. These benefits can be redeemed for food in approximately 155,000 authorized stores across the nation.

Federal, state, and local governments share the costs and administration of the FSP. Congress authorizes the program and appropriates necessary funds. The Department of Agriculture establishes program regulations under the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended. FNS administers the FSP nationally, while state and local welfare agencies operate the program locally. The federal government fully funds the benefits of the FSP. Administrative costs are shared by the cooperating agencies, with FNS usually paying 50 percent of the costs.

Since food stamps are available to most people who meet the income and resource standards set by Congress, the FSP serves a broad spectrum of the needy population. Using FSP household data collected periodically for quality control review, FNS sponsors several analyses to enhance its understanding of the people served by the FSP. The agency also produces a series of reports to document these analyses (see Appendix H for a list of titles). This report presents a picture of households and individuals participating in the FSP in fiscal year 2000.

Chapter 2 provides an overview of the FSP, including the regulations used to determine eligibility and benefits, and the factors that affect program participation and costs, such as trends in the national economy. Chapter 3 describes the characteristics of individuals and households participating in the FSP in fiscal year 2000. The appendices include detailed tabulations of household and participant characteristics for the nation and by state; details of changes brought about by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA), the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, and the Agricultural Research, Extension and Education Reform Act of 1998 (AREERA); and a brief description of the sample design and the sampling error associated with the estimates presented in the report.

¹The FSP eligibility requirements include nonfinancial categorical criteria for certain groups. Specifically, many able-bodied, childless adults and legal permanent resident aliens are ineligible for food stamps. See Appendix C for more details on these individuals.

CHAPTER 2: AN OVERVIEW OF THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

The characteristics of food stamp households and the level of FSP participation change over time in response to legislative changes to the FSP as well as economic and demographic trends. This chapter explains FSP eligibility requirements, application procedures, benefit computation, and food stamp issuance. The chapter concludes with a summary of program participation and costs, including a discussion of how these costs are related to the economy in fiscal year 2000.

PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

The Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, establishes uniform national eligibility standards for the FSP and defines the basic FSP unit as the “household.” The eligibility criteria include gross and net income limits, an asset limit, and various nonfinancial criteria. There are exceptions to these criteria for certain high-cost areas, such as Alaska and Hawaii, and for certain individuals such as elderly people (age 60 and over) and people with disabilities.

The Household

Under FSP rules, a household is defined as individuals who live in a residential unit and purchase and prepare food together. The income and assets of each household member are aggregated to determine eligibility and benefits. Individuals who live together in a residential unit but do not purchase and prepare food together can apply as separate household units and their income and assets are considered separately in eligibility and benefit determinations. People who are elderly and disabled and cannot prepare and purchase food because of a substantial disability may apply as a separate household as long as the gross monthly income of the remainder of their residential unit is less than 165 percent of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services poverty guidelines.¹

Income Eligibility Standards

Monthly income is the most important determinant of household eligibility. The majority of households that apply for food stamps must meet two income eligibility standards: a gross income standard and a net income standard.

¹Federal poverty guidelines for many assistance programs are established annually by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The FSP used 1999 poverty guidelines (published in the March 18, 1999 *Federal Register*) for all fiscal year 2000 income eligibility tests. These guidelines were developed on the basis of the 1998 Census poverty thresholds inflated to 1999 using the CPI-U. This means that the income eligibility tests applied to food stamp households in fiscal year 2000 are based on 1998 poverty measures inflated to 1999. See Appendix D for a listing of the fiscal year 2000 FSP poverty guidelines.

As defined in the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, gross income includes most cash income (with the exception of specific types of income such as loans) and excludes most noncash income, or in-kind benefits. To be eligible for the FSP, a household without an elderly or disabled member must have a monthly gross income that is at or below 130 percent of the poverty guideline (\$1,810 for a family of four in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2000). Households with elderly or disabled members are not subject to the gross income standard. Net income is determined by subtracting deductions permitted under the FSP from monthly gross income. The FSP deducts the following from a household's gross monthly income to arrive at the net monthly income:²

- **Standard Deduction.** All households automatically receive a standard deduction, equal to \$134 in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2000. The standard deduction for outlying states and territories varies to reflect price differences between these areas and the contiguous United States (Appendix D).
- **Earned Income Deduction.** Households with earnings receive a deduction equal to 20 percent of the combined earnings of household members.
- **Dependent-Care Deduction.** Households with dependents receive a deduction for expenses involved in caring for children and other dependents while other household members work, seek employment, or go to school. The maximum dependent-care deduction in fiscal year 2000 was \$200 per month per dependent under age 2 and \$175 per month per dependent age 2 or older (Appendix D).
- **Medical Deduction.** A medical deduction is available only to households that contain elderly or disabled members. These households can deduct combined out-of-pocket medical costs exceeding \$35 that are incurred on behalf of elderly or disabled members of the household. Medical expenses reimbursed by insurance or government programs are not deductible.
- **Child Support Payment Deduction.** Households can deduct legally obligated child support payments made to or for a nonhousehold member.
- **Excess Shelter Expense Deduction.** A household is entitled to a deduction equal to shelter costs (such as rent, mortgage payments, utility bills, property taxes, and insurance) that exceed 50 percent of its countable income after all other potential deductions are subtracted from gross income. The limit on the excess shelter expense deduction for households without elderly or disabled members was \$275 in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2000. Households that contain elderly or disabled members are entitled to subtract the full value of shelter costs that exceed 50 percent of their adjusted income. The limit on the excess shelter expense deduction

²There is a distinction between a household's deduction entitlement and the amount actually used to compute food stamp benefits. The entitlement is the deduction that a household receives if the total of allowable deductions is less than the household's gross income. Because net income cannot be less than zero, households with total deductions greater than their gross income can only claim a portion of their deduction entitlement.

for outlying states and territories varies to reflect price differences between these areas and the contiguous United States (Appendix D).³

To be eligible for the FSP, a household must have a net monthly income at or below 100 percent of the poverty guideline (\$1,392 for a family of four in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2000). The gross and net income eligibility standards vary by household size, as well as for residents of Alaska and Hawaii (see Appendix D). A household is exempt from these income tests (as well as the asset test described below) if all of its members receive General Assistance, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), or cash or in-kind Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) benefits.⁴

Assets

The second most important determinant of FSP eligibility is a household's assets. Households are permitted up to \$2,000 in countable assets, or \$3,000 in countable assets if at least one member is age 60 or older. Countable assets include cash, assets that can easily be converted into cash (such as money in checking or savings accounts, savings certificates, stocks or bonds, or lump-sum payments), and some nonliquid resources such as vehicles. However, certain types of property such as family homes, tools of a trade, or business property used to earn income are not counted.

Certain vehicles are also not counted as assets for the purpose of determining eligibility. Any vehicle used as a home, to produce income, or as a means to transport disabled people is not included. Vehicles used for other purposes are counted in the following way: for the first vehicle and any additional vehicles used to commute to work or qualifying job training programs, any fair market value exceeding \$4,650 is counted toward the asset limit; for all other vehicles, the higher of either any fair market value in excess of \$4,650 or any equity (fair market value minus remaining liens) is counted.⁵

³The FY 2001 Agricultural Appropriations Act raised the limit on the excess shelter expense deduction to \$340, effective March 1, 2001, and indexed it to inflation increases in subsequent years.

⁴Benefits for these categorically eligible households are determined according to the same rules used for other eligible households.

⁵Since the period covered by this report, the treatment of vehicles has changed. New regulations implemented in January 2001 excluded from the asset test any vehicle with equity below \$1500 and eliminated the equity test for virtually all other vehicles. In addition, the FY 2001 Agricultural Appropriations Act, enacted in September 2000, allowed States to use TANF vehicle rules in place of food stamp rules if the TANF rules were more generous. Both of these changes were designed to make it easier for low-income workers to keep a car and still receive food stamps.

Nonfinancial Eligibility Standards

The FSP has some nonfinancial eligibility standards, such as restrictions on the participation of students, strikers, and people who are institutionalized. In addition, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) made most legal permanent resident aliens (PRAs) ineligible for benefits and imposed work registration requirements and time limits on able-bodied adults living in households without children.

PRAs with 40 quarters of work in the United States were exempted from the alien restrictions on FSP participation. Veterans and PRAs who were serving in the U.S. Armed Forces were also exempted along with their spouses and minor children. In addition, PRAs who were accorded refugee, asylee or deportee status were exempted from the restrictions for five years after they entered the country. Effective November 1, 1998, the Agricultural Research, Extension and Education Reform Act of 1998 (AREERA) restored eligibility to PRAs who were in the United States when PRWORA was enacted and were over 65 on August 22, 1996, or are currently under age 18 or disabled. The Act also extended the eligibility period for refugees, asylees, and deportees from five to seven years.

Certain other aliens, such as Hmong or Highland Laotians, American Indians born in Canada, and battered spouses and children, may be eligible, as well. Additionally, PRAs who became naturalized U.S. citizens are eligible.⁶

Able-bodied adults living in households without children can receive benefits only if they work or participate in work-related activities. With certain exceptions, those who do not meet these work requirements are restricted to 3 months of food stamp benefits in any 36-month period. Participants age 18 to 49 are subject to this time limit unless they meet one of the following conditions:

- People who are disabled
- People who are mentally or physically unfit for employment
- Women who are pregnant
- People needed in the home to care for an ill or incapacitated person
- Relatives or other caretakers of dependent children
- Students meeting FSP eligibility requirements
- People who work at least 20 hours per week
- People who receive unemployment compensation
- People complying with work requirements under another program
- People participating in a drug or alcohol rehabilitation program
- People participating in a work experience program

⁶ See Appendix C for more details on alien eligibility.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

To apply for food stamps, individuals are required to appear in person at their local food stamp office. However, elderly and disabled people, and people who have transportation problems can be interviewed by telephone or at their home. All states must allow individuals to apply for food stamps when they apply for TANF or SSI benefits.

The Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, requires that local offices process applications for food stamps within 30 days after they are received. However, applications from households with extremely low income or resources can be processed more quickly through the expedited food stamp eligibility verification procedures, allowing people to receive food stamp benefits within seven days after they apply. Those eligible for expedited service include (1) migrant or seasonal farm workers with assets equal to or less than \$100, and (2) households with gross income equal to or less than \$150 and assets equal to or less than \$100.

FSP participants are required to appear in person at their local food stamp offices periodically for recertification. The certification period varies according to the likelihood of a change in a food stamp household's financial circumstances. In fiscal year 2000, food stamp households were certified for food stamps for an average of almost 10 months.

BENEFIT COMPUTATION

After a household is certified for food stamps, its monthly food stamp benefit is computed on the basis of its net monthly income, the benefit reduction rate, and the maximum food stamp benefit for its household size and location. The maximum benefit to which a household is entitled is based on the June cost of the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP) for a family of four, adjusted for household size and geographic areas outside the contiguous United States. The cost of the TFP is based on an economical and nutritious diet, adjusted for household size and composition. Maximum benefits are revised annually to reflect changes in the cost of the foods in the TFP. As specified in the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, the maximum benefit was 100 percent of the TFP through 1988, 100.65 percent in 1989, 102.05 percent in 1990, 103 percent from 1991 through 1996, and 100 percent of the TFP beginning in 1997.⁷ In fiscal year 2000 the maximum monthly benefit for a family of four in the contiguous United States was \$426 (Appendix D).

The benefit reduction rate is the rate at which benefits are reduced for every additional dollar of net income. The benefit reduction rate is 30 percent, reflecting the assumption that a household will spend 30 percent of its net income on food and that the FSP will provide the difference between that amount and the maximum benefit. Thus, benefits are reduced by 30 cents for every additional dollar of net income.

A household's monthly food stamp benefit is computed by subtracting 30 percent of its net income from the maximum benefit. If a household has zero net income, it receives the maximum

⁷In 1993, the Act was amended to require that 1993 maximum benefit amounts in the contiguous United States remain constant at 1992 values despite a drop in the value of the TFP in June 1992. In 1995, legislation was adopted to freeze maximum benefit amounts for Alaska at their 1994 levels.

food stamp benefit. All eligible one- and two-person households are guaranteed a minimum benefit of at least \$10 per month (except during the initial month of participation). For new participants, benefits are prorated for the first month.

FOOD STAMP ISSUANCE

State and local food stamp offices issue food stamp benefits in five main ways:

- ***On-Line Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT).*** The participant receives a “debit” card, similar to a bank card, which is used to purchase food at authorized retail stores. The household’s monthly benefit is electronically transferred to an account created specifically for FSP benefits. When a purchase is made, the amount of the purchase is debited from the account.
- ***Off-Line Electronic Benefit Transfer.*** Two states (Ohio and Wyoming) issue “smart cards.” Unlike on-line electronic benefit transfer cards, these cards contain food stamp benefit information in a chip on the card.
- ***ATP Card.*** An authorization-to-participate identification card is mailed to the participant each month; the participant then exchanges the card for food stamps at an authorized issuance office.
- ***Mail.*** State and local offices mail the food stamps directly to the participant.
- ***Manually.*** The participant goes directly to the food stamp office for coupons.

By the end of Fiscal Year 2000, EBT projects operated statewide in 37 states and in parts of five others. More than three-fourths of all food stamp benefits were issued through EBT.

PROGRAM CHANGES SINCE THE PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR

Effective July 1999, categorical eligibility was expanded to include households in which all members are authorized to receive benefits from means-tested programs funded over 50 percent by TANF and/or State Maintenance of Effort (MOE) funds. At a State’s option, other programs that further the purposes of welfare reform may also be used to confer categorical eligibility. Thus, a family who leaves welfare to work but still receives transitional assistance, such as child support subsidies or transportation assistance, may still be considered categorically eligible for the FSP. States began implementing expanded definitions of categorical eligibility throughout Fiscal Year 2000.

FSP PARTICIPATION AND COSTS

After declining slowly from 1983 through 1989, FSP participation grew substantially during the early 1990s. As illustrated in Figure 2.1, FSP participation increased by 37 percent from fiscal year 1990 through fiscal year 1994. Since peaking at 28.0 million people in March 1994, the

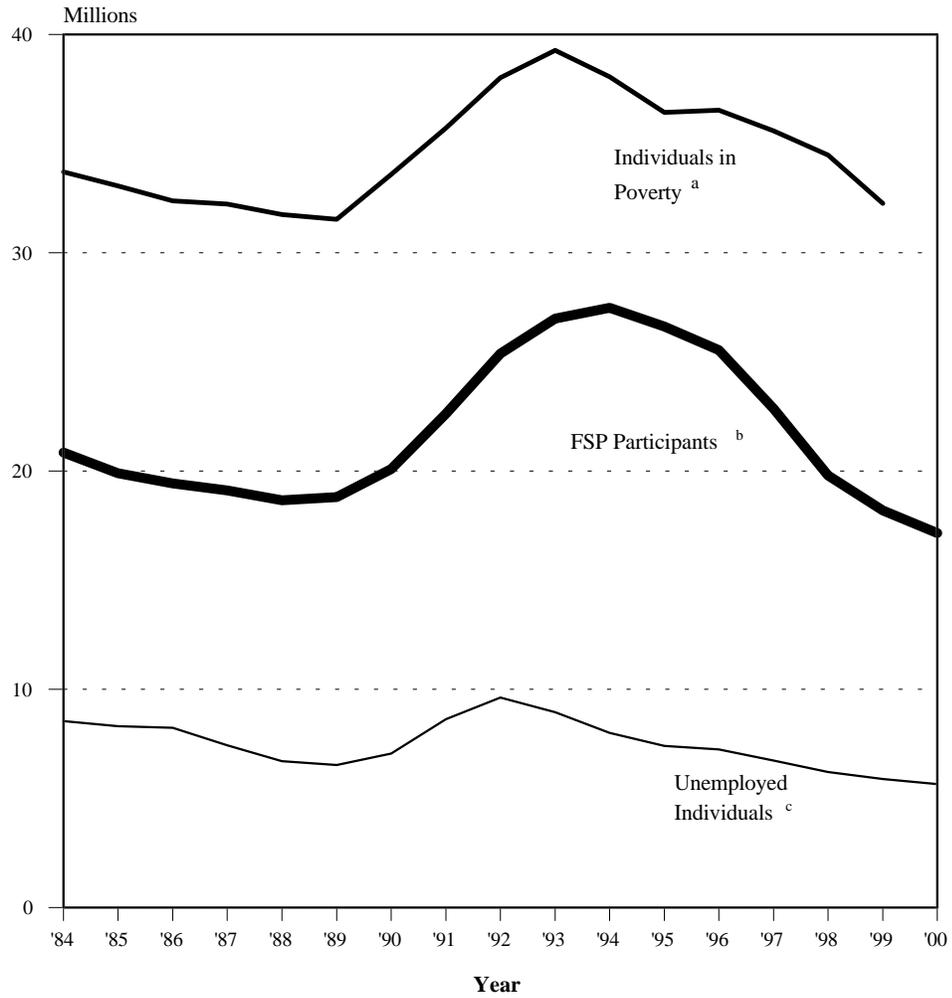
number of FSP participants declined steadily through July 2000. There were 17.5 million participants at the beginning of fiscal year 2000, 16.9 million in July 2000 and 17.0 million at the end of fiscal year 2000. Thus, FSP participation declined by 39 percent from the 1994 peak to the end of fiscal year 2000.

The decline in FSP participation was caused by several factors. Part of the decline is associated with the improved economy in the second half of the 1990's. Major economic indicators generally showed improvement from 1994 to 1998 (Table 2.1). However, participation fell more sharply than expected during this period of sustained economic growth. Recent research suggests that about a third of the total decline in FSP participation occurred because rising income and assets lifted people above the program's eligibility limits. Another eight percent of the decline reflects welfare reform's restrictions on the eligibility of non-citizens and limits on the time during which childless able-bodied unemployed adults can receive benefits. The remainder of the decline—just over half—occurred because fewer eligible people participated in the program.⁸

Total FSP costs decreased from \$17.7 billion in fiscal year 1999 to \$17.1 billion in fiscal year 2000. The reduction in costs occurred in part because of the reduction in the FSP caseload and in part because the average monthly benefit fell from \$69 per person in fiscal year 1999 to \$68 per person in fiscal year 2000. The total cost of the FSP in fiscal year 2000 included \$15.0 billion in benefits and \$2.1 billion in other costs, including the federal share of state administrative costs and employment and training programs, printing and processing, anti-fraud funding, and program evaluation.

⁸See Food and Nutrition Service, USDA, *The Decline in Food Stamp Participation: A Report to Congress*, July 2001.

Figure 2.1--Food Stamp Program Participants, Unemployed Individuals and Individuals in Poverty (1984-2000)



^aAnnual values. The number of individuals in poverty in Fiscal Year 2000 was not available when this report went to print. Source: Bureau of the Census, Poverty in the United States: 1999, Series P60-210

^bAverage monthly values. Source: Food and Nutrition Service, Fiscal Years 1984-2000 FSP Participation and Issuance.

^cAverage monthly values. Source: Economic Report of the President, 2001 Table B-36.

Table 2.1--Major Economic Indicators, Calendar Years 1989-2000

Economic Indicator	Calendar Year											
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Real GDP Increase ^a	3.5	1.8	-0.5	3.0	2.7	4.0	2.7	3.6	4.4	4.4	4.2	5.0
Productivity Increase ^b	1.0	1.3	1.1	3.9	0.5	1.3	0.7	2.8	2.3	2.8	2.8	4.2
Unemployment Rate ^c	5.3	5.6	6.8	7.5	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0
Inflation Rate ^d	3.8	3.9	3.6	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.5	2.0
Interest Rate ^e	9.3	9.3	8.8	8.1	7.2	8.0	7.6	7.4	7.3	6.5	7.1	7.6
Individuals Below 100 Percent of Poverty Line												
Number in Thousands ...	31,528	33,585	35,708	38,014	39,265	38,059	36,425	36,529	35,574	34,476	32,258	NA
Percentage of Total Population	12.8	13.5	14.2	14.8	15.1	14.5	13.8	13.7	13.3	12.7	11.8	NA

^a Percent change from preceding year.
^b Percent change from preceding year in output per hour, business sector.
^c Unemployment rate for all civilian workers.
^d Percentage change from preceding year in the implicit price deflator for Gross Domestic Product.
^e Corporate Aaa bond yield.

NA: Fiscal Year 2000 Poverty Data was not available for this draft.

Sources:

First line of data: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *National Income and Product Accounts*.
 Second line of data: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Major Sector Productivity and Costs Index."
 Third line of data: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
 Fourth line of data: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *National Income and Product Accounts*
 Fifth line of data: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.
 Sixth and Seventh lines of data: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Poverty in the United States*.

CHAPTER 3: CHARACTERISTICS OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS

The FSP serves the nutritional needs of a broad spectrum of low-income Americans.¹ In an average month in fiscal year 2000, the FSP provided benefits to 17.1 million people living in 7.3 million households.² Almost all food stamp households lived in poverty (according to the federal poverty guidelines for program eligibility in fiscal year 2000). The vast majority of food stamp households contained either a child (under age 18), an elderly person (over age 59), or a disabled person. The average food stamp household received an average monthly food stamp benefit of \$158, had an average gross monthly income of \$620, had an average net monthly income of \$355, and was entitled to an average total deduction of \$298 per month (Tables 3.4 and 3.6).³ The average household size was 2.3 people. Compared with fiscal year 1999, the number of FSP participants decreased by 6 percent and FSP benefit costs decreased by 5 percent. This chapter discusses the composition and economic status of food stamp households, the characteristics of food stamp participants, and the changes in the characteristics of food stamp households from fiscal year 1999 through fiscal year 2000.

THE POVERTY STATUS OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS⁴

The FSP provides benefits to households in need. In fiscal year 2000, the gross monthly income of 89 percent of food stamp households was less than or equal to 100 percent of the federal poverty guideline (Table 3.1).⁵ The gross monthly income of almost three-fifths of all food stamp households was less than or equal to 75 percent of the poverty guideline, and the income of one-third of all food stamp households was less than or equal to 50 percent of the guideline.

¹The information in this chapter and the estimates in Appendices A and B are based on a sample of 46,963 households that participated in the FSP in fiscal year 2000. The sample was drawn from food stamp households in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. Households in Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands were not included in the sample because Puerto Rico has its own Nutritional Assistance Program, which replaced the FSP there in July 1982, and the Northern Mariana Islands participate in another block grant program instead of the FSP.

²The estimate of 17.1 million participants differs slightly from the number of food stamp participants according to FNS administrative records (17.2 million people) because the sample estimate is weighted by households rather than by individuals (see Appendix E).

³This estimate reflects the entire deduction to which households are entitled. Because households cannot deduct more than their gross income, this figure is greater than the average deduction actually received by households.

⁴For more information on the economic status of food stamp households, see Appendix Tables A-3 through A-8.

⁵See Appendix Table D-1 for the poverty guidelines.

Table 3.1-- Distribution of Households and Their Benefits by Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline, Fiscal Year 2000

Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline ^a	Percentage of:	
	All Households	All Benefits
Total	100.0	100.0
25% or less	16.8	26.9
26 - 50%	16.2	26.8
51 - 75%	25.3	26.3
76 - 100%	30.3	15.7
101 - 130%	10.4	4.1
131% or more	1.0	0.2

^a Defined as the fiscal year 2000 poverty guidelines published by the Department of Health and Human Services (see Appendix D).

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

The FSP effectively targets benefits to the most needy households; poorer households receive larger food stamp benefits than do households with more income. The 33 percent of all food stamp households that had a gross monthly income less than or equal to 50 percent of the poverty guideline in fiscal year 2000 received 54 percent of all benefits. In contrast, the 11 percent of households with a gross monthly income over the poverty guideline received only 4 percent of all benefits.

The impact of food stamps on a household's purchasing power is estimated by adding the dollar value of the food stamps to household income and examining the distribution of households by poverty status.⁶ As shown in Table 3.2, the combination of cash and food stamps yields a significantly different distribution of food stamp households by poverty status. Specifically, when food stamps are included in gross income, the resulting increase in income of food stamp households was enough to move 6 percent of them above the poverty guideline. Food stamp benefits had an even greater impact on the poorest food stamp households, moving 16 percent of them above 50 percent of the poverty guideline.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS⁷

The FSP effectively serves many households that contain people with special needs—children, elderly, or disabled people. In fiscal year 2000, 89 percent of all food stamp households contained a child, an elderly person, or a disabled person. These households received 91 percent of all food stamp benefits (Table A-17).

Households with Children

In fiscal year 2000, the FSP served approximately 4.0 million households with children each month, representing more than half (54 percent) of all households (Table 3.3). These households constituted 86 percent of all food stamp households with earnings. Twelve percent of all households with children received a combination of TANF and earnings (Table A-6). Compared with other food stamp households, those that contained children received a relatively high average food stamp benefit of \$234 per month (Table 3.4). This relatively high benefit primarily reflects the fact that the average household size among food stamp households with children (3.4 people) was larger than the average household size among all food stamp households (2.3 people).

Children who received food stamps in fiscal year 2000 tended to live in households that were headed by a single adult. Sixty-eight percent of all food stamp households with children were headed by a single adult, representing 37 percent of all food stamp households (Table 3.3).

⁶This comparison assumes that program participants value their food stamp benefits at face value.

⁷See Appendix Tables A-3, A-6, A-11, A-13, A-14, A-17, A-18, A20 - A-22, and A-28 for more details concerning these households.

Table 3.2--Effect Of Food Stamp Benefits On The Poverty Status Of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 2000

Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline ^a	Distribution of Households in Relation to Poverty Guideline		Difference in Percentage Points
	Based on Cash Only	Based on Cash and Food Stamps	
Total	100%	100%	0
50% or less.....	33.4	17.9	-15.5
51-100.....	55.4	64.6	9.2
101 or more.....	11.2	17.5	6.3

^a Defined as the fiscal year 2000 poverty guidelines published by the Department of Health and Human Services (see Appendix D).

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table 3.3-- Household Composition and Selected Characteristics of Participating Households, Fiscal Year 2000

Households With:	All Households		Households With:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Earned Income		Social Security		TANF		General Assistance		SSI	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total ^a	7,335	100.0	1,993	100.0	1,870	100.0	1,891	100.0	395	100.0	2,324	100.0
Children ^b	3,955	53.9	1,707	85.6	360	19.3	1,842	97.4	37	9.3	622	26.8
Single-Adult Household	2,704	36.9	1,049	52.7	239	12.8	1,332	70.4	24	6.0	421	18.1
Multiple-Adult Household	867	11.8	525	26.3	112	6.0	290	15.3	12	2.9	192	8.3
Married Couple Household	573	7.8	371	18.6	71	3.8	162	8.6	8	2.0	113	4.9
Other Multiple-Adult Household	294	4.0	154	7.7	42	2.2	128	6.7	4	1.0	79	3.4
Children Only	382	5.2	132	6.6	9	0.5	220	11.6	2	0.4	10	0.4
Unknown	1	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0
Elderly	1,542	21.0	54	2.7	1,068	57.1	49	2.6	79	19.9	914	39.3
Living Alone	1,226	16.7	23	1.2	866	46.3	1	0.1	62	15.7	723	31.1
Not Living Alone	316	4.3	30	1.5	202	10.8	48	2.5	17	4.2	191	8.2
Disabled	2,017	27.5	202	10.1	836	44.7	379	20.1	79	20.0	1,634	70.3
Living Alone	1,154	15.7	71	3.5	536	28.6	2	0.1	55	13.9	895	38.5
Not Living Alone	863	11.8	131	6.6	300	16.1	377	19.9	24	6.0	740	31.8
Other Households ^c	837	11.4	167	8.4	0	0.0	38	2.0	232	58.6	0	0.0
Single-Person Household	774	10.5	136	6.8	0	0.0	28	1.5	225	56.9	0	0.0
Multi-Person Household	64	0.9	31	1.6	-	-	9	0.5	7	1.8	-	-

^a The sum of individual categories does not match the table total because a household can have more than one of the characteristics.

^b Household composition categories are based on characteristics of participating individuals only, and do not factor in characteristics of nonparticipants who may live in the same household with the participants. For example, single-adult households have exactly one participating adult and at least one participating child, but may have one or more nonparticipating adult or an adult participating in a separate case not included in the FSPQC sample.

^c Households not containing children, elderly persons, or disabled persons.

- No sample households are found in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table 3.4-- Average Values of Selected Characteristics by Household Composition, Fiscal Year 2000

Households With:	Average Values			
	Gross Monthly Income (Dollars)	Net Monthly Income (Dollars)	Monthly Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Persons)
Total	620	355	158	2.3
Children^a	727	436	234	3.4
Single-Adult Household	667	387	230	3.2
Multiple-Adult Household	1031	678	271	4.5
Married Couple Household	1081	715	269	4.6
Other Multiple-Adult Household	933	606	276	4.4
Children Only	465	233	174	2.1
Unknown	675	399	333	4.3
Elderly	617	356	59	1.3
Living Alone	564	308	44	1.0
Not Living Alone	821	546	116	2.4
Disabled	711	440	99	2.0
Living Alone	565	294	47	1.0
Not Living Alone	906	635	169	3.3
Other Households^b	192	57	121	1.1
Single-Person Household	170	45	116	1.0
Multi-Person Household	462	202	189	2.1

^a Household composition categories are based on characteristics of participating individuals only, and do not factor in characteristics of nonparticipants who may live in the same household with the participants. For example, single-adult households have exactly one participating adult and at least one participating child, but may have one or more nonparticipating adult or an adult participating in a separate case not included in the FSPQC sample.

^b Households not containing children, elderly persons, or disabled persons.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Almost half (49 percent) of these single-adult food stamp households received TANF, 39 percent had earnings, and 16 percent received SSI. In addition, 15 percent received child support, and 6 percent had no income.

Eight percent of food stamp households contained married couples and children, representing 14 percent of all food stamp households with children. Of all married-couple households with children, 65 percent had earned income and 28 percent received TANF (Table 3.3).

The characteristics of married-couple households with children varied considerably from those of single-adult households with children. The average monthly food stamp benefit for single-adult households was lower than that of married-couple households (\$230 versus \$269) due to the smaller size of single-adult households (Table 3.4). The per capita benefit was higher for people in single-adult households than for people in married-couple households (\$72 versus \$58) in part because single-adult households were poorer. Single-adult households with children had a substantially lower gross monthly income (\$667 versus \$1,081).

Households with Elderly People

In fiscal year 2000, the FSP served an average of 1.5 million households containing elderly people (age 60 or older) each month, representing 21 percent of all households (Table 3.3). These households received an average food stamp benefit of \$59 per month and had an average household size of 1.3 people (Table 3.4).

Elderly people who received food stamps tended to live alone and thus received relatively small food stamp benefits. In fiscal year 2000, 80 percent of all food stamp households with elderly members were single-person households (Table 3.3). These households received an average food stamp benefit of \$44 per month compared with \$116 in benefits for households with elderly people not living alone and \$184 for households without elderly members (Tables 3.4 and A-2). The average size of households containing elderly people not living alone was 2.4 people.

A majority of food stamp households that contained elderly people received SSI or Social Security income. In fiscal year 2000, 59 percent of all food stamp households with elderly members received SSI and 69 percent received Social Security (Table 3.3). Thirty-four percent of households with elderly members received both SSI and Social Security income (Table A-6). Food stamp households with elderly members represented 39 percent of all food stamp households with SSI and 57 percent of food stamp households with Social Security income.

Households with Disabled People

In fiscal year 2000, the FSP served an average of 2.0 million households containing disabled people (Table 3.3).⁸ Households that contain disabled people represented 28 percent of all food stamp households and received an average monthly food stamp benefit of \$99 (Table 3.4).

About 57 percent of food stamp households that contained disabled people were single-person households (Table 3.3). Households containing a disabled person living alone received a lower average monthly food stamp benefit than did households containing disabled people not living alone (\$47 compared with \$169) (Table 3.4). Once again, the difference in benefits between the two groups reflects differences in average household size. Disabled people who did not live alone lived in households with an average of 3.3 individuals.

Other Households Served by the FSP

The FSP serves needy households other than those that contain children, elderly people, or disabled people. In fiscal year 2000, 11 percent of all food stamp households consisted solely of one or more nonelderly, nondisabled adults (Table 3.3). These households tended to be single-person households (92 percent) and represented the majority (59 percent) of households that received General Assistance. They received an average food stamp benefit of \$121 per month (Table 3.4).

Single-Person Households

Of all food stamp households in fiscal year 2000, 43 percent were individuals who lived alone. These households received an average monthly food stamp benefit of \$65. Most of these individuals (62 percent) were female, and 39 percent were elderly. Compared with all food stamp households, a relatively small proportion of food stamp participants living alone had earned income (9 percent), and a relatively high proportion had zero gross income (12 percent) (Tables A-4, A-5, A-15, A-20, A-22 and A-29).

CHARACTERISTICS OF FSP PARTICIPANTS

The FSP serves a broad spectrum of individuals. In fiscal year 2000, 51 percent of FSP participants were children (younger than 18 years old), and they received 53 percent of pro-rated FSP benefits (Table 3.5). Over two-thirds of the children served by the FSP were school age (age 5 to 17). Thirty-nine percent of participants were nonelderly adults (age 18 to 59), and 10 percent were elderly adults. Seventy percent of nonelderly adults and 71 percent of elderly adults were

⁸In this report, disabled children are defined as individuals under age 18 who are receiving SSI. Disabled adults are defined as individuals age 62 to 64 who receive SSI or age 18 to 61 who receive SSI, Social Security, veterans' benefits, or other government benefits as a result of a disability. Because individuals over age 64 can receive Social Security or SSI without being disabled (age 61 for Social Security), disability status of adults over age 64 cannot be identified accurately in the FSPQC sample.

Table 3.5 -- Food Stamp Benefits of Participants by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Participant Characteristic	Total Participants		Pro-rated Benefits ^b	
	Number (000)	Percent ^a	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total	17,091	100.0	1,159,008	100.0
Citizenship^c				
Citizen	16,291	95.3	1,107,151	95.5
Non-Citizen	745	4.4	48,031	4.1
Unknown	55	0.3	3,825	0.3
Able-bodied Adults Living in Households Without Children and Subject to Work Registration^d	347	2.0	38,492	3.3
Age				
Children	8,765	51.3	613,761	53.0
Preschool Age Children	2,846	16.7	215,086	18.6
0-1	1,132	6.6	88,012	7.6
2-4	1,714	10.0	127,074	11.0
School Age Children	5,919	34.6	398,675	34.4
5-7	1,709	10.0	121,127	10.5
8-11	2,056	12.0	137,795	11.9
12-15	1,559	9.1	101,360	8.7
16-17	594	3.5	38,394	3.3
Nonelderly Adults (18-59)	6,623	38.7	470,141	40.6
Elderly Adults (60 or more)	1,702	10.0	74,945	6.5
Unknown Age	2	0.0	159	0.0
Disabled^e	2,197	12.9	104,401	9.0
Children (0-17)	256	1.5	12,345	1.1
Nonelderly Adults (18-59)	1,710	10.0	81,671	7.0
Elderly Adults (60-64)	231	1.4	10,384	0.9

^a Percent of all participants.

^b Pro-rated benefits equal the benefits paid to households multiplied by the ratio of participants with selected characteristic to total household size.

^c Because of an administrative change in how citizenship data were collected in the FSPQC, naturalized citizens, permanent resident aliens and individual classifications of permanent resident aliens cannot be identified. Citizenship tables in this report contain information only for citizens and non-citizens and therefore are not directly comparable with tables in *Characteristics of Food Stamp Households* reports prior to the Fiscal Year 1999 edition.

^d These participants are age 18-49, not disabled, not living with participating children under age 18, and not exempt from work registration. With some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving state exemptions), these participants must meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt. See Appendix C for more details on work requirements and time limits.

^e Disability status of nonelderly adults age 18 to 64 is determined partially on the basis of SSI and Social Security receipt. Because identifiers such as SSI and Social Security receipt are not valid indicators of disability for adults over age 64 (Social Security is not a valid indicator after age 61), disability status of adults over age 64 cannot be identified accurately in the Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

female (Table A-28). The majority (67 percent) of nonelderly adult food stamp participants lived in households with children—approximately 60 percent were single adults and 26 percent were married adults (Table A-31). Thirteen percent of FSP participants were disabled.⁹

With the exception of certain groups of individuals, such as caretakers of small children and people working at least 30 hours per week, able-bodied nonelderly adult food stamp participants are required to register for work and accept suitable employment as a condition of receiving food stamps. Like participants in the FSP, participants in other assistance programs often are required to register for work. In fiscal year 2000, 14 percent of all food stamp household heads were registered for work under the FSP or another assistance program (Table A-30).¹⁰ Most food stamp household heads (78 percent) were exempt from work registration requirements. Twenty-nine percent of household heads were exempt due to physical or mental disability, 15 percent were exempt because they were caretakers of a child under age 6 or an incapacitated adult, and 10 percent were exempt because they were already employed full-time.

CHANGES IN THE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS

The overall economic conditions of the average food stamp household improved slightly from fiscal year 1999 to fiscal year 2000, although not as much as in previous years. While average gross income decreased in real dollars from \$603 in fiscal year 1999 to \$600 in fiscal year 2000, the average total deduction to which households are entitled decreased by 4 percent, resulting in a 2 percent increase in real dollars in average net income (Table 3.6). The percentage of households with zero net income decreased from 21 percent in fiscal year 1999 to 20 percent in fiscal year 2000. The percentage of households with earnings remained fairly constant at 27 percent. The percentage of households receiving TANF dropped from 27 percent to 26 percent as the percentage of all FSP households with children decreased from 56 percent to 54 percent (Table A-32).

The average food stamp benefit decreased in real dollars from \$162 in fiscal year 1999 to \$155 in fiscal year 2000. The real drop in the average monthly benefit reflects the real increase in net income (Table 3.6).

⁹For more information on FSP participants and household heads, see Appendix Tables A-24 and A-28 through A-31.

¹⁰Reports in this series prior to summer 1989 included as work registrants only people required to register for work under the FSP; the summer 1989 through fiscal year 1997 reports include as work registrants food stamp participants registered for work under the FSP or for the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) program. Beginning with the fiscal year 1998 report, work registrants include those registered for work under the FSP or any other assistance program. For more information on the work registration status of food stamp participants and household heads, see Appendix Table A-30.

Table 3.6 Nominal and Real Values of Selected Characteristics, Fiscal Year 1999 and Fiscal Year 2000

Selected Characteristics	Nominal Values			Real Values	
	Fiscal Year 1999	Fiscal Year 2000	Percentage Change	Fiscal Year 2000 (in 1999 dollars)	Percentage Change
Average Gross Income ^a					
Per Household	\$603	\$620	+2.8	\$600	-0.5
Per Person	317	331	+4.4	320	+1.0
Average Net Income ^a					
Per Household	338	355	+5.0	343	+1.6
Per Person	165	178	+7.9	172	+4.4
Average Total Deduction ^a	299	298	-0.3	288	-3.6
Average Household Benefit ^b	162	158	-2.5	155	-4.6
Maximum Coupon Benefit for a Family of Four in the Continental U.S. ^b	419	426	+1.7	417	-0.6
Consumer Price Index					
All Items	166.6	172.2	+3.4		
Food at Home	164.2	167.9	+2.3		

^a Real values are in constant fiscal year 1999 dollars. Fiscal year 2000 values were deflated by the change in the CPI-U for all items between fiscal year 1999 and fiscal year 2000 (3.4 percent).

^b Real values are in constant fiscal year 1999 dollars. Fiscal year 2000 values were deflated by the change in the CPI-U for food at home between fiscal year 1999 and fiscal year 2000 (2.3 percent).

Source of CPI-U average values: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source of nominal values: Fiscal Year 1999 and Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control samples.

ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

ACRONYMS

AFDC	-Aid to Families with Dependent Children
AREERA	-Agricultural Research, Extension and Education Reform Act of 1998
E&T	-Employment and Training Program
FNS	-U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service
FSP	-Food Stamp Program
FSPQC	-Food Stamp Program Quality Control
GA	-General Assistance
HHS	-U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
JOBS	-Job Opportunities and Basic Skills
PRA	-Permanent Resident Alien
PRWORA	-Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996
SSI	-Supplemental Security Income
TANF	-Temporary Assistance to Needy Families
TFP	-Thrifty Food Plan
UI	-Unemployment Insurance
USDA	-U.S. Department of Agriculture

DEFINITIONS

Alien. Participant who is a non-citizen, including permanent residents, immigrants accorded permanent resident status, refugees, individuals granted political asylum, aliens granted a stay of deportation, aliens residing in the United States under color of law, nonimmigrants admitted for a specified period, Mexican citizens with a “border” card, and undocumented aliens. See also *Legal Immigrants, Other Alien, Permanent Resident Alien*.

Children. Individuals under age 18.

Child Support Payment Deduction. Deduction for households with legally obligated child support payments made to or for a non-household member. See also *Deductions*.

Countable Resources. Cash on hand and assets that can be converted easily to cash, such as money in checking or savings accounts, savings certificates, stocks or bonds, and lump sum payments. They also include some nonliquid assets, although the family home, one or more family vehicles if necessary to transport disabled individuals or to produce income, and business tools or property are not counted. See also *Resource Limit*.

Deductions. Allowable deductions from a household’s gross monthly income to arrive at FSP net monthly income. The deductions shown in the tables are those to which households were entitled. Some of the deductions may not have been used, however, before a household reached zero net income status. Therefore, total deductions do not equal the difference between gross and net income amounts. See also *Total Deduction, Standard Deduction, Earned Income Deduction, Dependent-Care Deduction, Excess Shelter Deduction, Medical Deduction and Child Support Payment Deduction*.

Dependent-Care Deduction. Deduction received by food stamp households for expenses involved in caring for dependents while other members work, seek employment, or go to school. In fiscal year 2000 the deduction was subject to a maximum of \$200 per month for each dependent under age 2 and \$175 per month for each dependent age 2 or more. See also *Deductions*.

Disabled Individuals. Disabled individuals are defined as individuals under age 65 who receive SSI and individuals age 18 to 61 who receive Social Security, veterans benefits, or other government benefits as a result of disability.

Because identifiers such as Social Security and SSI receipt are not valid indicators of disability for individuals over age 64 (Social Security is not a valid indicator for individuals over age 61), disability status of adults over age 64 cannot be identified accurately in the FSPQC sample.

Earned Income Deduction. Deduction received by households with earnings, equal to 20 percent of the combined earnings of household members. See also *Deductions*.

Earned Income. Includes wages, salaries, and self-employment income.

Elderly. Adults age 60 or older.

Employed Full Time. Employed at least 30 hours per week or receiving weekly earnings equal to or greater than the federal minimum wage multiplied by 30 hours. This estimate is based on an employment status variable.

Employed Part Time. Employed less than 30 hours per week.

Employment and Training (E&T). Refers to employment and training services received under FSP E&T programs. Services provided include work experience, educational programs, and job search training.

Entrant Households. Includes households newly certified during fiscal year 2000.

Excess Shelter Deduction. Deduction received by households with shelter costs, equal to those shelter costs that exceed 50 percent of the household's countable income after all other potential deductions are subtracted from gross income. There is a limit on the shelter deduction for households that do not contain elderly or disabled members. See Appendix D. See also *Deductions*.

Exempt from Work Registration. See *Work Registration Status Definitions and Notes* below.

Expedited Service Households. Households which initially received expedited service for the certification period in effect during fiscal year 2000.

Gross Income. Total monthly income of household in dollars, before applying deductions.

Gross Income Limit. Food stamp program monthly gross income eligibility standards, determined by household size; equal to 130 percent of the poverty guidelines. See Appendix D.

Household. Individuals who live in a residential unit and purchase and prepare food together.

Households With Preschool-Age Children. Households with at least one member under age 5.

Households With Elderly. Households with at least one member age 60 or older.

Households With Elderly or Disabled. Households in which at least one member is age 60 or over or at least one member is under age 65 and receives SSI, or at least one member is age 18 to 61 and receives Social Security, veterans' benefits, or other government benefits as a result of disability.

Households With School-Age Children. Households with at least one member age 5 to 17.

Households With Disabled. Households with at least one member who is under age 65 and receives SSI or at least one member who is age 18 to 61 and receives Social Security, veterans' benefits, or other government benefits as a result of disability.

Households With Children. Households with at least one member age 17 or less.

Initial Certification Households. Includes both households certified for the first time within the current certification period and previously certified households that have not received benefits for at least 30 days.

Legal Immigrants. All immigrants legally residing in the United States, including all

permanent resident aliens, refugees, asylees, and deportees. See also *Other Aliens, Permanent Resident Aliens, and Refugees*.

Married-Couple Household. Household with two or more individuals age 18 or older and at least one spouse.

Maximum Benefit. Based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in the preceding June for a reference family of four, rounded to the lowest dollar increment. Maximum benefit varies from the Continental U.S. in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam and the Virgin Islands. See Appendix D.

Medical Deduction. Deduction available to households that contain elderly or disabled members, equal to all medical expenses incurred by the elderly or disabled person that exceed \$35. See page 4. See also *Deductions*.

Minimum Benefit. \$10 for one- or two-person households.

Multiple-Adult Household. Household with two or more individuals age 18 or older.

Net Income. Total monthly income of household in dollars, after applying deductions.

Net Income Limit. FSP monthly net income eligibility standard, determined by household size. See Appendix D.

Nonelderly Adults. Adults age 18 to 59.

Not Employed. Not working and not looking for work, and therefore not part of the labor force.

Other Alien. A nonimmigrant admitted for a specified period, a Mexican citizen with a "border" card, an undocumented alien, or an alien permanently residing in the United States under color of law. See also *Legal Immigrants, Permanent Resident Alien, Refugee*.

Permanent Resident Alien. An immigrant lawfully admitted for permanent resident status. See also *Legal Immigrants, Other Alien, Refugee*.

Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA). This act disqualified many

permanent resident aliens and able-bodied adults from the Food Stamp Program.

Poverty Guideline. The poverty guidelines used in fiscal year 2000 were issued by the Department of Health and Human Services and published in the 1999 *Federal Register*. Dividing these guidelines by 12 yields the monthly net income limits for the FSP. The Bureau of the Census establishes other poverty thresholds which are used primarily for statistical purposes. See Appendix D.

Preschool-Age Children. Children less than 5 years old.

Public Assistance. Includes Temporary Assistance to Needy Families and General Assistance.

Refugee. An alien accorded refugee status, an alien granted political asylum, or an alien granted a stay of deportation. See also *Legal Immigrants, Permanent Resident Alien, Other Alien*.

Resource Limit. For most households the resource limit was \$2,000 in fiscal year 2000. Households with at least one member age 60 or older were allowed up to \$3,000 of resources. See also *Countable Resources*.

Rural. A household is considered to be located in a rural area if the county in which its local food stamp agency is located is not in a Metropolitan Statistical Area as defined by the Census Bureau.

School-Age Children. Children ages 5 to 17.

Shelter Deduction. See *Excess Shelter Deduction*.

Single-Adult Household. Food stamp household with one person age 18 or older and no spouse.

Standard Deduction. Deduction received by all households which varies by area to reflect price differences among areas. See Appendix D. See also *Deductions*.

Student. Participant age 18 or older enrolled at least half time in a recognized school, training program, or institution of higher education.

Thrifty Food Plan (TFP). Market basket of goods based on an economical and nutritious diet, adjusted for household size and composition. Used to determine maximum food stamp benefit amounts.

Total Deduction. Includes earned income, child support payment, dependent-care, excess shelter, medical, and standard deductions to which the FSP household is entitled. In some cases this exceeds the amount deducted from gross income because net income cannot be less than zero. See also *Deductions*.

Unearned Income. Includes Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, General Assistance, Supplemental Security Income, Social Security, Unemployment Income, Veterans' Benefits, Workers' Compensation, Other Government Benefits, Household Contributions, Household Deemed Income, Educational Loans, Child Support Enforcement Payments, and other unearned income.

Unemployed. Not working but looking for work, and therefore part of the labor force.

Urban. A household is considered to be located in an urban area if the county in which its local food stamp agency is located is in a Metropolitan Statistical Area as defined by the Census Bureau.

Work Registration. Many able-bodied food stamp household heads are required to register for work with their welfare office or state unemployment agency and must agree to accept any suitable job that is offered to them. Individuals who are exempt from FSP work registration rules include the following:

- All individuals under age 16 or over age 60, and some individuals age 16 and 17
- Individuals responsible for the care of a dependent child under age 6 or the care of an incapacitated person
- Individuals who are physically or mentally unfit for work

- Individuals complying with work requirements of other assistance programs
- Students enrolled at least half time in a school, training program, or institution of higher education
- Regular participants in a drug addiction or alcoholic treatment program
- Individuals working 30 hours a week or earning more than an amount equal to 30 hours times the minimum wage.

Workfare. A program in which food stamp participants perform work in a public service capacity in exchange for the food stamp benefits to which their household is entitled. The positions are in public or private not-for-profit organizations only. The hours of participation are limited to the number of hours needed to pay off the household's monthly benefit allotment at the higher of the applicable federal or state minimum wage.

APPENDIX A

**DETAILED TABLES OF FOOD STAMP
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS**

Table A-1. Distribution of Participating Households, Persons, and Benefits by Household Composition, Income Source, and Food Stamp Benefit Amount

Household Characteristic	Food Stamp Households		Participants in Households With Household Characteristic		Monthly Food Stamp Benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total	7,335	100.0	17,091	100.0	1,159,008	100.0
Household Composition						
Children	3,955	53.9	13,294	77.8	925,373	79.8
School Age	3,036	41.4	10,953	64.1	736,758	63.6
Preschool Age	2,055	28.0	7,287	42.6	527,731	45.5
No Children	3,380	46.1	3,797	22.2	233,634	20.2
Elderly Persons	1,542	21.0	1,987	11.6	90,364	7.8
No Elderly Persons	5,793	79.0	15,104	88.4	1,068,644	92.2
Disabled Persons	2,017	27.5	4,005	23.4	200,247	17.3
No Disabled Persons	5,317	72.5	13,087	76.6	958,761	82.7
Locality						
Urban	5,543	75.6	12,891	75.4	888,241	76.6
Rural	1,789	24.4	4,194	24.5	270,450	23.3
Income Source						
Gross Income	6,717	91.6	15,984	93.5	1,030,262	88.9
No Gross Income	617	8.4	1,107	6.5	128,746	11.1
Net Income	5,857	79.9	14,300	83.7	836,333	72.2
No Net Income	1,477	20.1	2,792	16.3	322,674	27.8
Earned Income	1,993	27.2	6,550	38.3	382,185	33.0
No Earned Income	5,342	72.8	10,542	61.7	776,822	67.0
Unearned Income	5,775	78.7	13,016	76.2	835,408	72.1
No Unearned Income	1,560	21.3	4,076	23.8	323,600	27.9
TANF Income	1,891	25.8	6,091	35.6	430,831	37.2
No TANF Income	5,444	74.2	11,000	64.4	728,177	62.8
GA Income	395	5.4	515	3.0	44,143	3.8
No GA Income	6,940	94.6	16,576	97.0	1,114,865	96.2
SSI	2,324	31.7	4,173	24.4	207,295	17.9
No SSI	5,010	68.3	12,918	75.6	951,713	82.1
Social Security Income	1,870	25.5	2,957	17.3	130,020	11.2
No Social Security Income	5,464	74.5	14,134	82.7	1,028,988	88.8
Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline						
No income	617	8.4	1,107	6.5	128,746	11.1
>0-50%	1,804	24.6	5,123	30.0	493,477	42.6
51-100	4,076	55.6	8,855	51.8	487,518	42.1
101+	837	11.4	2,006	11.7	49,266	4.3
Food Stamp Benefit						
Minimum Benefit	801	10.9	901	5.3	8,008	0.7
Maximum Benefit	1,481	20.2	2,799	16.4	323,540	27.9

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-2. Average Gross and Net Income, Total Deduction, Countable Resources, Food Stamp Benefit, Household Size, and Certification Period of Participating Households by Household Composition, Income Source, and Food Stamp Benefit Amount

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Average Monthly Values						
	Number (000)	Percent	Gross Income (Dollars)	Net Income (Dollars)	Total Deduction (Dollars)	Countable Resources (Dollars)	Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Persons)	Certification Period (Months)
Total	7,335	100.0	620	355	298	156	158	2.3	9.6
Household Composition									
Children	3,955	53.9	727	436	321	133	234	3.4	7.9
School Age	3,036	41.4	782	483	326	146	243	3.6	8.0
Preschool Age	2,055	28.0	708	416	324	112	257	3.5	7.6
No Children	3,380	46.1	494	261	272	183	69	1.1	11.6
Elderly Persons	1,542	21.0	617	356	277	275	59	1.3	12.9
No Elderly Persons	5,793	79.0	621	355	304	124	184	2.6	8.7
Disabled Persons	2,017	27.5	711	440	282	150	99	2.0	11.5
No Disabled Persons	5,317	72.5	585	323	305	158	180	2.5	8.9
Locality									
Urban	5,543	75.6	618	345	307	139	160	2.3	9.7
Rural	1,789	24.4	626	387	272	209	151	2.3	9.5
Income Source									
Gross Income	6,717	91.6	677	388	306	164	153	2.4	9.9
No Gross Income	617	8.4	0	0	217	70	209	1.8	6.3
Net Income	5,857	79.9	734	445	289	174	143	2.4	10.2
No Net Income	1,477	20.1	167	0	335	82	218	1.9	7.3
Earned Income	1,993	27.2	942	555	402	178	192	3.3	7.2
No Earned Income	5,342	72.8	500	281	259	147	145	2.0	10.5
Unearned Income	5,775	78.7	646	378	285	165	145	2.3	10.5
No Unearned Income	1,560	21.3	521	273	347	123	207	2.6	6.3
TANF Income	1,891	25.8	677	415	274	91	228	3.2	9.3
No TANF Income	5,444	74.2	600	335	307	178	134	2.0	9.7
GA Income	395	5.4	413	179	274	88	112	1.3	11.2
No GA Income	6,940	94.6	632	365	300	160	161	2.4	9.5
TANF or GA Income	2,274	31.0	630	372	275	90	208	2.9	9.6
No TANF or GA Income	5,060	69.0	615	348	309	185	136	2.1	9.6
SSI	2,324	31.7	670	406	273	149	89	1.8	12.1
No SSI	5,010	68.3	596	332	310	159	190	2.6	8.5
Social Security Income	1,870	25.5	683	418	275	261	70	1.6	12.2
No Social Security Income	5,464	74.5	598	334	306	120	188	2.6	8.7
Food Stamp Benefit									
Minimum Benefit	801	10.9	714	536	178	287	10	1.1	12.7
Maximum Benefit	1,481	20.2	167	0	335	82	218	1.9	7.3

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-3. Distribution of Participating Households With Children, Elderly Persons, and Elderly or Disabled Persons by Amount of Gross and Net Income, Countable Resources, and Gross and Net Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:					
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly		Elderly or Disabled	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,335	100.0	3,955	100.0	1,542	100.0	3,301	100.0
Gross Income								
\$0	617	8.4	250	6.3	17	1.1	21	0.6
1-199	373	5.1	218	5.5	14	0.9	20	0.6
200-399	878	12.0	564	14.3	65	4.2	110	3.3
400-599	2,343	31.9	704	17.8	831	53.9	1,671	50.6
600-799	1,285	17.5	641	16.2	419	27.2	819	24.8
800-999	725	9.9	541	13.7	125	8.1	328	9.9
1,000+	1,115	15.2	1,036	26.2	71	4.6	332	10.1
Net Income								
\$0	1,477	20.1	688	17.4	134	8.7	228	6.9
1-199	1,312	17.9	698	17.7	228	14.8	504	15.3
200-399	1,909	26.0	709	17.9	644	41.8	1,264	38.3
400-599	1,175	16.0	635	16.0	339	22.0	687	20.8
600-799	706	9.6	527	13.3	137	8.9	338	10.3
800-999	370	5.0	322	8.1	41	2.6	144	4.3
1,000+	385	5.3	377	9.5	18	1.2	136	4.1
Countable Resources								
\$0	4,864	66.3	2,705	68.4	830	53.8	1,953	59.2
1-500	1,616	22.0	853	21.6	405	26.3	838	25.4
501-1,000	445	6.1	201	5.1	157	10.2	277	8.4
1,001-1,500	215	2.9	109	2.8	71	4.6	115	3.5
1,501-1,750	62	0.8	31	0.8	20	1.3	35	1.1
1,751-2,000	51	0.7	27	0.7	16	1.0	25	0.8
2,001-3,000	41	0.6	7	0.2	32	2.1	36	1.1
3,001+	10	0.1	5	0.1	3	0.2	6	0.2
Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline								
No Gross Income	617	8.4	250	6.3	17	1.1	21	0.6
>0-25%	618	8.4	477	12.1	14	0.9	24	0.7
26-50	1,187	16.2	916	23.2	56	3.6	182	5.5
51-75	1,854	25.3	1,106	28.0	308	20.0	974	29.5
76-100	2,222	30.3	754	19.1	924	59.9	1,655	50.1
101-125	707	9.6	398	10.1	189	12.3	365	11.1
126-130	54	0.7	36	0.9	9	0.6	20	0.6
131-150	53	0.7	10	0.3	18	1.2	44	1.3
151+	23	0.3	7	0.2	6	0.4	16	0.5
Net Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline								
No Net Income	1,477	20.1	688	17.4	134	8.7	228	6.9
>0-25%	1,602	21.8	1,047	26.5	211	13.7	498	15.1
26-50	1,875	25.6	1,093	27.6	403	26.1	970	29.4
51-75	1,808	24.6	806	20.4	624	40.5	1,241	37.6
76-100	526	7.2	307	7.8	159	10.3	330	10.0
101-125	30	0.4	7	0.2	7	0.5	25	0.7
126-130	3	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1
131-150	4	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.1
151+	9	0.1	4	0.1	2	0.1	5	0.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-4. Distribution of Participating Households by Household Size and Amount of Gross and Net Income, Countable Resources, and Gross and Net Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Household Size											
	Number (000)	Percent	1		2		3		4		5		6+	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,335	100.0	3,126	100.0	1,481	100.0	1,160	100.0	832	100.0	429	100.0	306	100.0
Gross Income														
\$0	617	8.4	372	11.9	103	6.9	78	6.7	39	4.7	17	3.9	8	2.7
1-199	373	5.1	163	5.2	102	6.9	64	5.5	28	3.4	11	2.5	4	1.3
200-399	878	12.0	364	11.6	238	16.0	150	12.9	78	9.4	33	7.6	15	5.0
400-599	2,343	31.9	1,583	50.6	364	24.6	205	17.7	113	13.6	51	12.0	25	8.3
600-799	1,285	17.5	526	16.8	320	21.6	214	18.4	150	18.0	47	10.8	29	9.6
800-999	725	9.9	99	3.2	215	14.5	190	16.4	119	14.3	58	13.6	44	14.5
1,000+	1,115	15.2	19	0.6	140	9.5	259	22.3	304	36.5	213	49.6	180	58.7
Net Income														
\$0	1,477	20.1	799	25.6	304	20.5	207	17.8	105	12.6	43	10.0	19	6.4
1-199	1,312	17.9	627	20.1	324	21.9	197	17.0	99	11.9	42	9.8	21	7.0
200-399	1,909	26.0	1,146	36.7	314	21.2	231	19.9	145	17.4	46	10.6	27	8.8
400-599	1,175	16.0	466	14.9	260	17.6	210	18.1	137	16.5	66	15.4	36	11.6
600-799	706	9.6	71	2.3	211	14.2	174	15.0	134	16.2	68	15.9	48	15.6
800-999	370	5.0	12	0.4	56	3.8	112	9.7	104	12.5	50	11.7	35	11.4
1,000+	385	5.3	5	0.1	11	0.8	29	2.5	107	12.8	114	26.5	120	39.2
Countable Resources														
\$0	4,864	66.3	2,059	65.9	1,023	69.0	779	67.2	546	65.5	270	63.0	188	61.4
1-500	1,616	22.0	670	21.4	317	21.4	265	22.9	194	23.3	99	23.1	70	23.0
501-1,000	445	6.1	210	6.7	76	5.2	57	5.0	52	6.2	28	6.4	21	7.0
1,001-1,500	215	2.9	93	3.0	31	2.1	34	2.9	23	2.8	18	4.2	15	4.9
1,501-1,750	62	0.8	26	0.8	13	0.9	9	0.7	8	1.0	3	0.8	3	1.0
1,751-2,000	51	0.7	20	0.6	9	0.6	8	0.7	6	0.7	5	1.2	3	1.1
2,001-3,000	41	0.6	28	0.9	6	0.4	2	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.4	2	0.5
3,001 +	10	0.1	5	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.2	1	0.5
Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline														
No Gross Income	617	8.4	372	11.9	103	6.9	78	6.7	39	4.7	17	3.9	8	2.7
>0-25%	618	8.4	144	4.6	157	10.6	146	12.6	92	11.0	47	10.9	32	10.4
26-50	1,187	16.2	301	9.6	260	17.6	247	21.3	189	22.7	102	23.8	87	28.3
51-75	1,854	25.3	684	21.9	408	27.6	316	27.2	239	28.7	117	27.4	90	29.3
76-100	2,222	30.3	1,314	42.0	352	23.7	232	20.0	170	20.5	96	22.4	59	19.1
101-125	707	9.6	246	7.9	165	11.1	127	11.0	94	11.3	46	10.7	29	9.5
126-130	54	0.7	14	0.5	14	1.0	12	1.1	8	0.9	3	0.8	2	0.6
131-150	53	0.7	38	1.2	12	0.8	2	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1
151+	23	0.3	12	0.4	10	0.7	-	-	0	0.0	-	-	-	-
Net Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline														
No Net Income	1,477	20.1	799	25.6	304	20.5	207	17.8	105	12.6	43	10.0	19	6.4
>0-25%	1,602	21.8	550	17.6	373	25.2	305	26.3	214	25.7	92	21.5	68	22.2
26-50	1,875	25.6	715	22.9	360	24.3	316	27.3	245	29.4	137	31.8	102	33.3
51-75	1,808	24.6	880	28.1	306	20.7	243	21.0	187	22.5	109	25.5	82	26.8
76-100	526	7.2	157	5.0	119	8.0	88	7.6	80	9.7	48	11.2	34	11.3
101-125	30	0.4	18	0.6	12	0.8	-	-	1	0.1	-	-	0	0.1
126-130	3	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131-150	4	0.0	2	0.1	2	0.1	-	-	0	0.0	-	-	-	-
151+	9	0.1	4	0.1	5	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-5. Average Gross and Net Income, Average Gross and Net Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline, and Average Countable Resources of Participating Households by Household Composition and Size

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Average Monthly Values					
	Number (000)	Percent	Gross Income (Dollars)	Net Income (Dollars)	Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline (Percent)	Net Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline (Percent)	Countable Resources (Dollars)	
							Over All Households	Over Households With Countable Resources
Total	7,335	100.0	620	355	62.8	34.7	156	466
Household Composition								
Children	3,955	53.9	727	436	57.9	33.7	133	424
School Age	3,036	41.4	782	483	59.9	36.1	146	441
Preschool Age	2,055	28.0	708	416	54.2	30.7	112	394
No Children	3,380	46.1	494	261	68.6	35.9	183	510
Elderly or Disabled								
Persons	3,301	45.0	670	403	80.2	46.4	206	509
No Elderly or Disabled Persons ..	4,034	55.0	579	316	48.6	25.1	114	415
Elderly Persons	1,542	21.0	617	356	82.0	46.6	275	600
No Elderly Persons	5,793	79.0	621	355	57.7	31.5	124	412
Disabled Persons	2,017	27.5	711	440	79.1	46.6	150	414
No Disabled Persons	5,317	72.5	585	323	56.6	30.2	158	488
Household Size								
1	3,126	42.6	456	230	66.3	33.4	170	503
2	1,481	20.2	572	314	61.9	34.0	130	422
3	1,160	15.8	676	384	58.4	33.1	133	409
4	832	11.3	837	519	60.0	37.2	144	420
5	429	5.9	991	662	60.8	40.7	184	503
6	180	2.5	1,127	789	60.4	42.3	203	544
7	77	1.0	1,174	845	55.9	40.2	206	536
8+	49	0.7	1,513	1137	60.0	45.0	258	627

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-6. Distribution of Participating Households With Children, Elderly Persons, and Elderly or Disabled Persons by Type of Income

Type of Income	Total Households		Households With:					
	Total ^a	Percent	Children		Elderly		Elderly or Disabled	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,335	100.0	3,955	100.0	1,542	100.0	3,301	100.0
Earned Income	1,993	27.2	1,707	43.2	54	3.5	246	7.4
Wages and Salaries	1,857	25.3	1,607	40.6	42	2.7	216	6.5
Self-Employment	129	1.8	95	2.4	10	0.7	27	0.8
Other Earned Income	34	0.5	27	0.7	2	0.1	8	0.2
Unearned Income	5,775	78.7	2,912	73.6	1,511	98.0	3,265	98.9
TANF	1,891	25.8	1,842	46.6	49	3.2	413	12.5
General Assistance	395	5.4	37	0.9	79	5.1	144	4.4
Supplemental Security Income	2,324	31.7	622	15.7	914	59.3	2,324	70.4
Social Security	1,870	25.5	360	9.1	1,068	69.3	1,765	53.5
Unemployment Income	130	1.8	109	2.7	3	0.2	10	0.3
Veterans' Benefits	103	1.4	15	0.4	63	4.1	91	2.8
Workers' Compensation	28	0.4	22	0.6	2	0.1	7	0.2
Other Government Benefits	50	0.7	20	0.5	22	1.4	37	1.1
Household Contributions	265	3.6	213	5.4	20	1.3	52	1.6
Household Deemed Income	5	0.1	3	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0
Educational Loans	3	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Child Support Enforcement Payments	485	6.6	479	12.1	8	0.5	94	2.8
Other Unearned Income	442	6.0	218	5.5	163	10.6	242	7.3
TANF or GA Income	2,274	31.0	1,869	47.3	127	8.2	549	16.6
TANF and Earnings	477	6.5	470	11.9	6	0.4	43	1.3
TANF and SSI	367	5.0	360	9.1	27	1.7	367	11.1
TANF or SSI or GA	4,141	56.5	2,123	53.7	975	63.3	2,416	73.2
(TANF or SSI or GA) and Earnings	636	8.7	542	13.7	27	1.8	189	5.7
TANF and Child Support	101	1.4	100	2.5	3	0.2	31	0.9
SSI and Social Security	911	12.4	151	3.8	530	34.4	911	27.6
SSI or Social Security	3,284	44.8	831	21.0	1,452	94.2	3,178	96.3
SSI and Earnings	181	2.5	103	2.6	22	1.5	181	5.5
GA and Earnings	21	0.3	8	0.2	1	0.1	8	0.2
Earnings and Child Support	217	3.0	216	5.5	1	0.1	15	0.4
No Income	617	8.4	250	6.3	17	1.1	21	0.6

^a The sum of individual income sources does not add to the total because households can receive income from more than one source.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-7. Average Income, Total Deduction, Food Stamp Benefit, and Household Size of Participating Households by Type of Income

Type of Income	Total Households		Average Monthly Values					
	Total ^a	Percent	Gross Income (Dollars)	Net Income (Dollars)	Income ^b Source (Dollars)	Total Deduction (Dollars)	Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Persons)
Total	7,335	100.0	620	355	-	298	158	2.3
Earned Income	1,993	27.2	942	555	749	402	192	3.3
Wages and Salaries	1,857	25.3	959	567	770	407	190	3.3
Self-Employment	129	1.8	750	419	384	366	226	3.2
Other Earned Income	34	0.5	863	538	429	337	178	3.0
Unearned Income	5,775	78.7	646	378	529	285	145	2.3
TANF	1,891	25.8	677	415	374	274	228	3.2
General Assistance	395	5.4	413	179	213	274	112	1.3
Supplemental Security Income	2,324	31.7	670	406	403	273	89	1.8
Social Security	1,870	25.5	683	418	515	275	70	1.6
Unemployment Income	130	1.8	827	557	536	281	202	3.4
Veterans' Benefits	103	1.4	670	416	254	261	67	1.5
Workers' Compensation	28	0.4	871	579	558	299	148	2.9
Other Government Benefits	50	0.7	751	512	357	242	102	2.2
Household Contributions	265	3.6	586	336	201	289	219	2.9
Household Deemed Income	5	0.1	558	339	359	228	105	1.7
Educational Loans	3	0.0	503	275	118	300	188	2.4
Child Support Enforcement Payments	485	6.6	809	506	242	317	227	3.5
Other Unearned Income	442	6.0	730	435	133	314	136	2.3
TANF or GA Income	2,274	31.0	630	372	348	275	208	2.9
TANF and Earnings	477	6.5	1,002	658	941	348	196	3.6
TANF and SSI	367	5.0	938	686	785	253	173	3.5
TANF or SSI or GA	4,141	56.5	625	363	417	275	148	2.3
(TANF or SSI or GA) and Earnings	636	8.7	1,007	663	953	349	175	3.4
TANF and Child Support	101	1.4	783	507	449	281	238	3.6
SSI and Social Security	911	12.4	651	401	598	255	64	1.5
SSI or Social Security	3,284	44.8	683	414	579	279	85	1.8
SSI and Earnings	181	2.5	1,102	762	911	344	122	3.1
GA and Earnings	21	0.3	873	529	690	356	133	2.4
Earnings and Child Support	217	3.0	1,074	679	995	400	190	3.7
No Income	617	8.4	0	0	0	217	209	1.8

^a The sum of individual income sources does not add to the total because households can receive income from more than one source.

^b Average value of specified source over households with income from source.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-8. Distribution of Participating Households With Children, Elderly Persons, and Elderly or Disabled Persons by Earned and Unearned Income Amounts

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:					
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly		Elderly or Disabled	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,335	100.0	3,955	100.0	1,542	100.0	3,301	100.0
Earned Income								
\$0	5,342	72.8	2,248	56.8	1,488	96.5	3,055	92.6
1-199	260	3.5	155	3.9	18	1.2	80	2.4
200-399	256	3.5	194	4.9	12	0.8	50	1.5
400-599	293	4.0	233	5.9	10	0.6	38	1.2
600-799	307	4.2	275	7.0	3	0.2	22	0.7
800-999	314	4.3	295	7.5	6	0.4	23	0.7
1,000+	563	7.7	555	14.0	5	0.3	32	1.0
Unearned Income								
\$0	1,560	21.3	1,043	26.4	31	2.0	36	1.1
1-199	599	8.2	463	11.7	14	0.9	26	0.8
200-399	1,047	14.3	754	19.1	68	4.4	125	3.8
400-599	2,349	32.0	713	18.0	840	54.5	1,756	53.2
600-799	1,077	14.7	483	12.2	414	26.9	815	24.7
800-999	409	5.6	258	6.5	115	7.5	307	9.3
1,000+	293	4.0	240	6.1	58	3.8	235	7.1
TANF Income								
\$0	5,444	74.2	2,112	53.4	1,492	96.8	2,888	87.5
1-199	407	5.6	395	10.0	21	1.4	148	4.5
200-399	743	10.1	714	18.1	19	1.2	182	5.5
400-599	480	6.5	474	12.0	6	0.4	58	1.8
600-799	190	2.6	189	4.8	4	0.2	18	0.5
800-999	52	0.7	52	1.3	0	0.0	5	0.2
1,000+	19	0.3	18	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.0
GA Income								
\$0	6,940	94.6	3,918	99.1	1,463	94.9	3,157	95.6
1-199	169	2.3	15	0.4	47	3.0	97	2.9
200-399	196	2.7	12	0.3	25	1.7	38	1.1
400-599	25	0.3	6	0.2	6	0.4	7	0.2
600-799	3	0.0	3	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0
800-999	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1,000+	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TANF or GA Income								
\$0	5,060	69.0	2,085	52.7	1,415	91.8	2,751	83.4
1-199	566	7.7	403	10.2	67	4.3	239	7.2
200-399	936	12.8	724	18.3	44	2.8	219	6.6
400-599	504	6.9	480	12.1	12	0.8	66	2.0
600-799	192	2.6	191	4.8	4	0.2	19	0.6
800-999	55	0.8	53	1.3	0	0.0	5	0.2
1,000+	20	0.3	19	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.0
SSI								
\$0	5,010	68.3	3,332	84.3	627	40.7	977	29.6
1-199	591	8.1	73	1.9	347	22.5	591	17.9
200-399	331	4.5	62	1.6	177	11.5	331	10.0
400-599	1,219	16.6	410	10.4	320	20.7	1,218	36.9
600-799	90	1.2	19	0.5	47	3.1	90	2.7
800-999	40	0.5	14	0.4	18	1.2	40	1.2
1,000+	53	0.7	45	1.1	5	0.3	53	1.6

Table A-8. Distribution of Participating Households With Children, Elderly Persons, and Elderly or Disabled Persons by Earned and Unearned Income Amounts — Continued

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:					
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly		Elderly or Disabled	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Social Security								
\$0	5,464	74.5	3,594	90.9	474	30.7	1,535	46.5
1-199	111	1.5	55	1.4	43	2.8	80	2.4
200-399	410	5.6	87	2.2	239	15.5	380	11.5
400-599	789	10.8	100	2.5	465	30.2	765	23.2
600-799	406	5.5	55	1.4	248	16.1	395	12.0
800-999	107	1.5	34	0.9	54	3.5	102	3.1
1,000+	48	0.6	30	0.8	20	1.3	44	1.3
Other Unearned Income								
\$0	5,913	80.6	2,949	74.6	1,275	82.7	2,792	84.6
1-199	763	10.4	472	11.9	195	12.6	340	10.3
200-399	333	4.5	268	6.8	42	2.7	94	2.9
400-599	173	2.4	136	3.4	17	1.1	42	1.3
600-799	83	1.1	64	1.6	9	0.6	21	0.6
800-999	39	0.5	37	0.9	2	0.1	5	0.2
1,000+	31	0.4	29	0.7	2	0.1	6	0.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-9. Distribution of Participating Households by Type of Deduction and Household Composition, Income Source, and Food Stamp Benefit Amount

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Type of Deduction											
	Number (000)	Percent	Earned Income		Dependent Care			Excess Shelter			Medical		Child Support	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Percent With Maximum ^a	Number (000)	Percent	Percent With Maximum ^a	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,335	100.0	1,990	27.1	290	4.0	5.3	4,357	59.4	16.9	326	4.4	79	1.1
Household Composition														
Children	3,955	100.0	1,706	43.1	283	7.2	5.4	2,321	58.7	25.3	40	1.0	58	1.5
School Age	3,036	100.0	1,342	44.2	198	6.5	3.5	1,764	58.1	25.0	35	1.1	47	1.5
Preschool Age	2,055	100.0	925	45.0	201	9.8	5.2	1,189	57.9	26.7	13	0.6	31	1.5
No Children	3,380	100.0	284	8.4	7	0.2	-	2,036	60.2	7.2	287	8.5	21	0.6
Elderly Persons	1,542	100.0	54	3.5	3	0.2	-	908	58.9	0.3	212	13.8	4	0.2
No Elderly Persons	5,793	100.0	1,936	33.4	287	5.0	5.3	3,449	59.5	21.2	114	2.0	75	1.3
Disabled Persons	2,017	100.0	199	9.9	16	0.8	1.3	1,247	61.8	0.2	133	6.6	23	1.1
No Disabled Persons	5,317	100.0	1,790	33.7	274	5.2	5.5	3,110	58.5	23.5	193	3.6	56	1.1
Income Source														
Gross Income	6,717	100.0	1,990	29.6	287	4.3	5.2	4,120	61.3	15.2	326	4.9	77	1.2
No Gross Income	617	100.0	-	-	3	0.5	13.3	237	38.4	45.2	0	0.0	2	0.3
Net Income	5,857	100.0	1,787	30.5	254	4.3	5.0	3,354	57.3	11.5	303	5.2	68	1.2
No Net Income	1,477	100.0	203	13.7	36	2.5	7.0	1,003	67.9	34.9	23	1.6	10	0.7
Earned Income	1,993	100.0	1,990	99.9	263	13.2	4.7	1,086	54.5	26.2	23	1.1	44	2.2
No Earned Income	5,342	100.0	-	-	27	0.5	10.6	3,271	61.2	13.8	304	5.7	34	0.6
Unearned Income	5,775	100.0	1,048	18.1	149	2.6	3.9	3,545	61.4	13.0	326	5.6	54	0.9
No Unearned Income	1,560	100.0	942	60.4	141	9.1	6.7	812	52.1	33.8	1	0.0	25	1.6
TANF Income	1,891	100.0	476	25.2	52	2.8	3.3	1,136	60.1	23.3	13	0.7	13	0.7
No TANF Income	5,444	100.0	1,513	27.8	238	4.4	5.7	3,221	59.2	14.6	314	5.8	66	1.2
GA Income	395	100.0	21	5.4	1	0.3	41.9	278	70.5	20.5	3	0.8	1	0.3
No GA Income	6,940	100.0	1,969	28.4	289	4.2	5.1	4,079	58.8	16.6	323	4.7	78	1.1
TANF or GA Income	2,274	100.0	497	21.9	54	2.4	4.1	1,410	62.0	22.8	16	0.7	14	0.6
No TANF or GA Income	5,060	100.0	1,493	29.5	237	4.7	5.5	2,947	58.2	14.0	311	6.1	65	1.3
SSI	2,324	100.0	180	7.7	15	0.6	1.4	1,422	61.2	0.3	80	3.5	16	0.7
No SSI	5,010	100.0	1,810	36.1	276	5.5	5.5	2,935	58.6	24.9	246	4.9	63	1.2
Social Security Income	1,870	100.0	129	6.9	12	0.6	3.7	1,093	58.5	1.3	292	15.6	16	0.8
No Social Security Income	5,464	100.0	1,861	34.0	278	5.1	5.3	3,264	59.7	22.1	35	0.6	63	1.2
Food Stamp Benefit														
Minimum Benefit	801	100.0	101	12.7	5	0.6	1.2	191	23.9	0.4	92	11.5	3	0.4
Maximum Benefit	1,481	100.0	204	13.8	36	2.5	6.9	1,007	68.0	34.9	23	1.6	10	0.7

^a Percent of households with deduction that receive the maximum.

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-10. Average Values of Deductions of Participating Households by Household Composition, Income Source, and Food Stamp Benefit Amount

Household Characteristic	Total Households (000)	Average Amount of Deduction (Dollars)									
		Earned Income		Dependent Care		Excess Shelter		Medical		Child Support	
		All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction
Total	7,335	41	150	5	125	111	186	6	124	2	162
Household Composition											
Children	3,955	70	162	9	122	104	177	1	89	2	169
School Age	3,036	74	168	8	128	105	180	1	90	3	176
Preschool Age	2,055	75	167	12	121	99	172	0	67	3	174
No Children	3,380	6	74	0	221	119	197	11	129	1	141
Elderly Persons	1,542	3	89	0	260	123	209	15	111	0	142
No Elderly Persons	5,793	51	151	6	124	107	180	3	148	2	163
Disabled Persons	2,017	10	98	2	197	125	203	9	142	1	123
No Disabled Persons	5,317	52	156	6	121	105	180	4	112	2	178
Income Source											
Gross Income	6,717	44	150	5	125	114	185	6	124	2	160
No Gross Income	617	0	0	1	126	80	209	0	546	1	257
Net Income	5,857	49	162	5	119	94	163	5	90	2	151
No Net Income	1,477	6	47	4	166	179	263	9	572	2	235
Earned Income	1,993	150	150	16	124	94	173	3	307	4	186
No Earned Income	5,342	0	0	1	134	117	191	6	110	1	131
Unearned Income	5,775	24	130	3	127	115	188	7	124	1	157
No Unearned Income	1,560	104	172	11	122	95	182	0	288	3	173
TANF Income	1,891	31	124	3	103	103	172	1	127	1	149
No TANF Income	5,444	44	158	6	130	113	191	7	124	2	164
GA Income	395	5	95	0	126	130	185	1	171	0	74
No GA Income	6,940	43	150	5	125	110	187	6	124	2	163
TANF or GA Income	2,274	27	123	2	104	108	175	1	136	1	144
No TANF or GA Income	5,060	47	159	6	130	112	192	8	123	2	166
SSI	2,324	8	99	1	195	124	202	5	133	1	124
No SSI	5,010	56	155	7	121	105	179	6	121	2	172
Social Security Income	1,870	6	89	1	182	113	194	19	122	1	116
No Social Security Income	5,464	52	154	6	122	110	184	1	145	2	173
Food Stamp Benefit											
Minimum Benefit	801	15	120	1	119	20	83	8	67	0	60
Maximum Benefit	1,481	6	47	4	166	179	263	9	569	2	235

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-11. Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Household Characteristics and Amount of Deduction

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly		Disabled		Earned Income		TANF or GA Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,335	100.0	3,955	100.0	1,542	100.0	2,017	100.0	1,993	100.0	2,274	100.0
Total Deduction												
\$118-133	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
134	1,904	26.0	799	20.2	511	33.2	609	30.2	0	0.0	570	25.0
135-150	220	3.0	95	2.4	69	4.5	74	3.7	34	1.7	80	3.5
151-200	662	9.0	306	7.7	174	11.3	218	10.8	134	6.7	235	10.3
201-250	698	9.5	337	8.5	161	10.4	214	10.6	175	8.8	263	11.6
251-300	697	9.5	388	9.8	122	7.9	198	9.8	233	11.7	257	11.3
301-350	645	8.8	408	10.3	104	6.7	160	7.9	279	14.0	199	8.7
351-400	539	7.3	330	8.3	101	6.5	135	6.7	226	11.3	152	6.7
401-450	857	11.7	587	14.8	76	5.0	120	5.9	240	12.0	339	14.9
451-500	306	4.2	200	5.1	53	3.4	72	3.6	195	9.8	59	2.6
501+	804	11.0	504	12.8	171	11.1	218	10.8	478	24.0	120	5.3
Earned Income												
None	5,345	72.9	2,249	56.9	1,488	96.5	1,818	90.1	3	0.1	1,777	78.1
\$1-50	335	4.6	208	5.3	22	1.4	76	3.8	335	16.8	108	4.8
51-100	334	4.6	261	6.6	14	0.9	46	2.3	334	16.8	110	4.8
101-150	381	5.2	331	8.4	6	0.4	29	1.5	381	19.1	110	4.8
151-200	386	5.3	361	9.1	7	0.4	21	1.0	386	19.4	93	4.1
201-250	272	3.7	267	6.8	2	0.1	13	0.6	272	13.7	42	1.9
251-300	156	2.1	154	3.9	1	0.1	8	0.4	156	7.8	18	0.8
301+	125	1.7	124	3.1	1	0.1	5	0.3	125	6.3	16	0.7
Dependent Care												
None	7,044	96.0	3,671	92.8	1,539	99.8	2,001	99.2	1,730	86.8	2,221	97.6
\$1-50	78	1.1	76	1.9	0	0.0	4	0.2	68	3.4	23	1.0
51-100	75	1.0	73	1.9	1	0.1	3	0.1	70	3.5	14	0.6
101-150	47	0.6	47	1.2	-	-	2	0.1	45	2.2	5	0.2
151-200	44	0.6	44	1.1	-	-	1	0.1	40	2.0	6	0.3
201+	46	0.6	43	1.1	1	0.1	6	0.3	41	2.1	6	0.3
Medical												
None	7,008	95.6	3,915	99.0	1,330	86.2	1,884	93.4	1,970	98.9	2,258	99.3
\$1-25	110	1.5	22	0.6	64	4.2	53	2.6	5	0.3	8	0.3
26-50	47	0.6	3	0.1	33	2.1	19	1.0	3	0.1	2	0.1
51-75	33	0.5	3	0.1	25	1.6	10	0.5	2	0.1	2	0.1
76-100	23	0.3	3	0.1	18	1.1	6	0.3	1	0.0	1	0.0
101-150	35	0.5	3	0.1	26	1.7	10	0.5	2	0.1	1	0.0
151-200	27	0.4	3	0.1	18	1.2	9	0.4	2	0.1	1	0.1
201-300	20	0.3	1	0.0	13	0.8	8	0.4	2	0.1	0	0.0
301+	32	0.4	2	0.0	15	1.0	18	0.9	7	0.3	1	0.0
Child Support												
None	7,256	98.9	3,896	98.5	1,538	99.8	1,994	98.9	1,948	97.8	2,260	99.4
\$1-50	18	0.3	12	0.3	2	0.1	6	0.3	7	0.3	7	0.3
51-100	15	0.2	11	0.3	0	0.0	7	0.3	8	0.4	2	0.1
101-150	14	0.2	10	0.3	0	0.0	4	0.2	9	0.4	2	0.1
151-200	9	0.1	6	0.2	1	0.0	2	0.1	5	0.3	0	0.0
201-250	9	0.1	7	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.1	6	0.3	0	0.0
251-300	4	0.1	3	0.1	-	-	1	0.1	3	0.1	0	0.0
301+	11	0.1	8	0.2	1	0.0	2	0.1	8	0.4	2	0.1
Excess Shelter												
None	2,977	40.6	1,634	41.3	633	41.1	770	38.2	907	45.5	864	38.0
\$1-50	657	9.0	345	8.7	153	9.9	186	9.2	169	8.5	221	9.7
51-100	680	9.3	354	8.9	146	9.5	200	9.9	172	8.6	215	9.4
101-150	644	8.8	342	8.6	124	8.0	192	9.5	161	8.1	226	9.9
151-200	500	6.8	263	6.7	103	6.7	149	7.4	117	5.9	160	7.0
201-250	420	5.7	212	5.4	93	6.0	130	6.4	105	5.3	117	5.2
251-274	188	2.6	96	2.4	38	2.5	65	3.2	46	2.3	57	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table A-11. Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Household Characteristics and Amount of Deduction
— Continued**

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly		Disabled		Earned Income		TANF or GA Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Excess Shelter												
275	731	10.0	585	14.8	3	0.2	3	0.1	283	14.2	319	14.0
276-300	79	1.1	18	0.5	32	2.0	53	2.6	5	0.2	14	0.6
301+	456	6.2	106	2.7	216	14.0	268	13.3	28	1.4	81	3.6
None	2,977	40.6	1,634	41.3	633	41.1	770	38.2	907	45.5	864	38.0
Less Than Cap	3,096	42.2	1,615	40.8	659	42.7	924	45.8	772	38.7	998	43.9
Equal to Cap	735	10.0	588	14.9	3	0.2	3	0.1	285	14.3	321	14.1
Benefit < Max	384	5.2	354	9.0	2	0.1	3	0.1	202	10.2	191	8.4
Benefit = Max	351	4.8	234	5.9	1	0.0	0	0.0	82	4.1	131	5.8
Greater Than Cap	526	7.2	118	3.0	247	16.0	320	15.9	30	1.5	90	4.0

— No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-12. Average Total Deduction for Participating Households by Amount of Gross Income and Household Size

Gross Income	Average Total Deduction by Household Size (Dollars)								All Households (Dollars)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
Total	267	292	325	343	348	352	340	400	298
\$0	192	233	260	270	287	300	296	304	217
1 - 99	214	248	239	262	252	322	213	–	230
100 - 199	244	229	265	302	308	284	247	396	250
200 - 299	259	249	251	256	236	258	236	279	253
300 - 399	285	276	278	268	275	224	280	354	279
400 - 499	288	303	274	287	277	267	278	180	289
500 - 599	262	278	300	311	272	289	274	291	268
600 - 699	305	289	302	324	304	301	251	277	303
700 - 799	293	268	311	302	278	266	266	242	288
800 - 899	356	338	335	318	295	317	269	387	332
900 - 999	422	351	365	358	339	303	308	279	358
1000+	650	398	422	412	410	404	386	450	416

– No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-13. Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Household Characteristics and Food Stamp Benefit Amount, Food Stamp Benefit as a Percentage of the Maximum Benefit, and Certification Period

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly		Disabled		Earned Income		TANF Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,335	100.0	3,955	100.0	1,542	100.0	2,017	100.0	1,993	100.0	1,891	100.0
Food Stamp Benefit												
\$10 or less	808	11.0	65	1.7	459	29.8	339	16.8	106	5.3	36	1.9
11 - 25	449	6.1	40	1.0	223	14.5	236	11.7	39	2.0	21	1.1
26 - 50	543	7.4	111	2.8	236	15.3	264	13.1	94	4.7	48	2.5
51 - 75	490	6.7	156	3.9	157	10.2	232	11.5	117	5.9	73	3.9
76 - 100	516	7.0	209	5.3	144	9.4	214	10.6	146	7.3	97	5.1
101 - 150	1,563	21.3	544	13.8	223	14.5	311	15.4	367	18.4	284	15.0
151 - 200	590	8.0	534	13.5	37	2.4	131	6.5	280	14.0	269	14.2
201 - 300	1,233	16.8	1,156	29.2	45	2.9	173	8.6	464	23.3	569	30.1
301 or more	1,143	15.6	1,139	28.8	17	1.1	117	5.8	380	19.0	494	26.2
Benefit as a Percentage of the Maximum												
Minimum	801	10.9	59	1.5	459	29.8	337	16.7	102	5.1	32	1.7
< 25% ^a	921	12.6	337	8.5	342	22.2	421	20.9	256	12.8	135	7.1
25 - 50	1,373	18.7	845	21.4	292	18.9	546	27.1	577	29.0	355	18.8
51 - 75	1,501	20.5	1,063	26.9	219	14.2	419	20.8	538	27.0	573	30.3
76 - 99	1,258	17.2	960	24.3	95	6.1	187	9.3	314	15.8	577	30.5
Maximum	1,481	20.2	690	17.5	135	8.7	109	5.4	205	10.3	219	11.6
Months in Certification Period												
1	35	0.5	18	0.5	1	0.1	3	0.1	10	0.5	6	0.3
2	83	1.1	56	1.4	2	0.2	7	0.3	37	1.8	14	0.7
3	1,240	16.9	953	24.1	41	2.7	128	6.4	682	34.2	199	10.5
4	332	4.5	230	5.8	18	1.1	46	2.3	144	7.2	58	3.1
5	139	1.9	99	2.5	8	0.5	27	1.3	45	2.3	45	2.4
6	935	12.8	701	17.7	84	5.5	254	12.6	265	13.3	389	20.6
7	156	2.1	114	2.9	9	0.6	39	1.9	43	2.2	67	3.6
8	52	0.7	35	0.9	5	0.3	11	0.6	13	0.7	23	1.2
9	41	0.6	24	0.6	6	0.4	11	0.5	10	0.5	14	0.8
10	43	0.6	22	0.5	9	0.6	14	0.7	8	0.4	15	0.8
11	126	1.7	48	1.2	38	2.5	45	2.2	19	0.9	30	1.6
12	3,506	47.8	1,521	38.5	1,043	67.6	1,129	55.9	656	32.9	942	49.8
13+	619	8.4	124	3.1	267	17.3	291	14.4	55	2.8	81	4.3
Unknown	29	0.4	10	0.3	11	0.7	11	0.6	4	0.2	8	0.4

^a Does not include households with the minimum benefit.
Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-14. Distribution of Participating Households by Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline and Food Stamp Benefit as a Percentage of the Maximum

Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline	Total Households		Benefit as a Percentage of the Maximum Benefit											
	Number (000)	Percent	Minimum		< 25 ^a		25 - 50		51 - 75		76 - 99		Maximum	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
All Households														
Total	7,335	100.0	801	100.0	921	100.0	1,373	100.0	1,501	100.0	1,258	100.0	1,481	100.0
No Income	617	8.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	617	41.7
>0 - 50%	1,804	24.6	-	-	-	-	3	0.2	297	19.8	836	66.4	669	45.2
51 - 100	4,076	55.6	495	61.8	653	70.9	1,170	85.2	1,161	77.4	413	32.8	184	12.4
101 - 130	761	10.4	251	31.4	260	28.3	196	14.2	39	2.6	8	0.6	7	0.5
131+	76	1.0	54	6.8	8	0.8	5	0.4	3	0.2	2	0.2	3	0.2
Households With Children														
Total	3,955	100.0	59	100.0	337	100.0	845	100.0	1,063	100.0	960	100.0	690	100.0
No Income	250	6.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	36.2
>0 - 50%	1,394	35.2	-	-	-	-	3	0.3	251	23.6	720	75.0	420	60.8
51 - 100	1,860	47.0	10	16.2	112	33.1	688	81.3	793	74.6	239	24.9	20	2.9
101 - 130	433	11.0	36	61.9	222	65.9	154	18.2	20	1.8	1	0.1	0	0.1
131+	17	0.4	13	21.8	3	1.0	1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households With Elderly														
Total	1,542	100.0	459	100.0	342	100.0	292	100.0	219	100.0	95	100.0	135	100.0
No Income	17	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	12.9
>0 - 50%	70	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	8.6	19	19.6	33	24.3
51 - 100	1,232	79.9	314	68.4	314	91.9	267	91.3	186	85.1	71	74.6	80	59.5
101 - 130	198	12.9	129	28.1	26	7.6	24	8.2	12	5.5	4	4.4	3	2.3
131+	24	1.6	16	3.5	2	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.8	1	1.5	1	0.9
Households With Disabled														
Total	2,017	100.0	337	100.0	421	100.0	546	100.0	419	100.0	187	100.0	109	100.0
No Income	4	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3.4
>0 - 50%	141	7.0	-	-	-	-	0	0.0	58	13.8	58	31.0	25	23.4
51 - 100	1,619	80.2	207	61.6	354	84.1	510	93.4	348	83.1	126	67.3	74	68.2
101 - 130	215	10.6	103	30.5	62	14.8	33	6.0	11	2.7	2	1.3	3	3.1
131+	39	1.9	27	7.9	4	1.0	4	0.7	1	0.3	1	0.5	2	1.8
Households With Earned Income														
Total	1,993	100.0	102	100.0	256	100.0	577	100.0	538	100.0	314	100.0	205	100.0
>0 - 50%	395	19.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	9.2	168	53.6	177	86.1
51 - 100	1,125	56.5	20	19.4	49	19.3	423	73.2	466	86.5	143	45.5	25	12.0
101 - 130	439	22.0	55	54.4	202	79.1	154	26.6	22	4.2	3	0.9	2	1.2
131+	34	1.7	27	26.3	4	1.6	1	0.2	0	0.1	-	-	1	0.7
Households With TANF Income														
Total	1,891	100.0	32	100.0	135	100.0	355	100.0	573	100.0	577	100.0	219	100.0
>0 - 50%	847	44.8	-	-	-	-	3	0.8	171	29.9	461	79.8	212	96.6
51 - 100	926	49.0	7	21.0	69	50.9	328	92.4	399	69.7	116	20.0	7	3.3
101 - 130	105	5.5	14	43.2	64	47.7	24	6.7	2	0.4	1	0.1	0	0.1
131+	14	0.7	11	35.8	2	1.4	0	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-

^a Does not include households with the minimum benefit.

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-15. Average Food Stamp Benefit of Participating Households by Amount of Gross Income and Household Size

Gross Income	Average Food Stamp Benefit by Household Size (Dollars)								All Households (Dollars)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
Average Food Stamp Benefit Per Household	65	144	221	273	310	375	424	510	158
\$0	128	235	336	428	506	612	675	815	209
1 - 99	128	234	335	427	507	607	671	—	222
100 - 199	127	231	333	424	507	606	678	791	235
200 - 299	118	220	321	414	489	596	667	808	236
300 - 399	102	205	306	395	480	571	644	810	207
400 - 499	76	186	284	375	456	548	613	701	209
500 - 599	45	157	262	351	421	527	601	781	93
600 - 699	38	126	233	333	404	502	558	713	133
700 - 799	24	88	203	293	367	471	537	673	143
800 - 899	22	81	183	270	347	445	499	660	164
900 - 999	30	60	161	249	324	424	483	611	174
1000+	23	36	103	159	205	275	327	422	162

— No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-16. Distribution of Participating Households by Type of Most Recent Action and Expedited Service

Most Recent Action and Expedited Service	Total Households		Entrants		Other Households	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,335	100.0	401	100.0	6,934	100.0
Initial Certification	1,692	23.1	401	100.0	1,291	18.6
Expedited Service	297	4.0	131	32.7	166	2.4
No Expedited Service	1,395	19.0	270	67.3	1,125	16.2
Recertification	4,291	58.5	–	–	4,291	61.9
Expedited Service	158	2.2	–	–	158	2.3
No Expedited Service	4,133	56.4	–	–	4,133	59.6

– By definition these are mutually exclusive categories; therefore, no households will be found in these categories.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-17. Distribution of Participating Households, Persons, and Benefits by Household Composition

Household Composition ^a	Food Stamp Households		Participants in Households With Household Characteristic		Monthly Food Stamp Benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total^b	7,335	100.0	17,091	100.0	1,159,008	100.0
Children	3,955	53.9	13,294	77.8	925,373	79.8
Single-Adult Household	2,704	36.9	8,541	50.0	623,315	53.8
Multiple-Adult Household	867	11.8	3,939	23.0	235,231	20.3
Married Couple Household	573	7.8	2,652	15.5	153,882	13.3
Other Multiple-Adult Household	294	4.0	1,286	7.5	81,349	7.0
Children Only	382	5.2	812	4.7	66,637	5.7
Unknown	1	0.0	2	0.0	191	0.0
Elderly	1,542	21.0	1,987	11.6	90,364	7.8
Living Alone	1,226	16.7	1,226	7.2	53,697	4.6
Not Living Alone	316	4.3	762	4.5	36,666	3.2
Disabled	2,017	27.5	4,005	23.4	200,247	17.3
Living Alone	1,154	15.7	1,154	6.8	54,333	4.7
Not Living Alone	863	11.8	2,851	16.7	145,914	12.6
Other Households^c	837	11.4	909	5.3	101,634	8.8
Single-Person Household	774	10.5	774	4.5	89,614	7.7
Multi-Person Household	64	0.9	135	0.8	12,021	1.0

^a Household composition categories are based on characteristics of participating individuals only, and do not factor in characteristics of nonparticipants who may live in the same household with the participants. For example, single-adult households have exactly one participating adult and at least one participating child, but may have one or more nonparticipating adult or an adult participating in a separate case not included in the FSPQC sample.

^b The sum of individual categories does not match the table total because a household can have more than one of the characteristics in the table.

^c Households not containing children, elderly persons, or disabled persons.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-18. Average Gross and Net Income, Total Deduction, Countable Resources, Food Stamp Benefit, Household Size, and Certification Period of Participating Households by Household Composition

Household Composition ^a	Total Households		Average Monthly Values						
	Number (000)	Percent	Gross Income (Dollars)	Net Income (Dollars)	Total Deduction (Dollars)	Countable Resources (Dollars)	Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Persons)	Certification Period (Months)
Total	7,335	100.0	620	355	298	156	158	2.3	9.6
Children	3,955	53.9	727	436	321	133	234	3.4	7.9
Single-Adult Household	2,704	36.9	667	387	309	111	230	3.2	7.8
Multiple-Adult Household ...	867	11.8	1031	678	376	235	271	4.5	7.5
Married Couple Household	573	7.8	1081	715	392	280	269	4.6	7.3
Other Multiple-Adult Household	294	4.0	933	606	345	146	276	4.4	7.7
Children Only	382	5.2	465	233	281	59	174	2.1	9.4
Unknown	1	0.0	675	399	276	19	333	4.3	5.9
Elderly	1,542	21.0	617	356	277	275	59	1.3	12.9
Living Alone	1,226	16.7	564	308	272	275	44	1.0	13.3
Not Living Alone	316	4.3	821	546	298	274	116	2.4	11.2
Disabled	2,017	27.5	711	440	282	150	99	2.0	11.5
Living Alone	1,154	15.7	565	294	283	146	47	1.0	13.4
Not Living Alone	863	11.8	906	635	280	155	169	3.3	9.0
Other Households^b	837	11.4	192	57	245	64	121	1.1	7.2
Single-Person Household	774	10.5	170	45	238	58	116	1.0	7.2
Multi-Person Household	64	0.9	462	202	335	126	189	2.1	7.3

^a Household composition categories are based on characteristics of participating individuals only, and do not factor in characteristics of nonparticipants who may live in the same household with the participants. For example, single-adult households have exactly one participating adult and at least one participating child, but may have one or more nonparticipating adult or an adult participating in a separate case not included in the FSPQC sample.

^b Households not containing children, elderly persons, or disabled persons.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-19. Distribution of Participating Households by Income Type and Household Composition

Household Composition ^a	Total Households		Income Type											
	Number (000)	Percent	Earned Income		Unearned Income		TANF Income		GA Income		SSI		Social Security Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^b	7,335	100.0	1,993	100.0	5,775	100.0	1,891	100.0	395	100.0	2,324	100.0	1,870	100.0
Children	3,955	53.9	1,707	85.6	2,912	50.4	1,842	97.4	37	9.3	622	26.8	360	19.3
Single-Adult Household	2,704	36.9	1,049	52.7	2,075	35.9	1,332	70.4	24	6.0	421	18.1	239	12.8
Multiple-Adult Household	867	11.8	525	26.3	569	9.9	290	15.3	12	2.9	192	8.3	112	6.0
Married Couple Household	573	7.8	371	18.6	343	5.9	162	8.6	8	2.0	113	4.9	71	3.8
Other Multiple-Adult Household	294	4.0	154	7.7	227	3.9	128	6.7	4	1.0	79	3.4	42	2.2
Children Only	382	5.2	132	6.6	267	4.6	220	11.6	2	0.4	10	0.4	9	0.5
Unknown	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0	-	-
Elderly	1,542	21.0	54	2.7	1,511	26.2	49	2.6	79	19.9	914	39.3	1,068	57.1
Living Alone	1,226	16.7	23	1.2	1,204	20.8	1	0.1	62	15.7	723	31.1	866	46.3
Not Living Alone ...	316	4.3	30	1.5	308	5.3	48	2.5	17	4.2	191	8.2	202	10.8
Disabled	2,017	27.5	202	10.1	2,012	34.8	379	20.1	79	20.0	1,634	70.3	836	44.7
Living Alone	1,154	15.7	71	3.5	1,151	19.9	2	0.1	55	13.9	895	38.5	536	28.6
Not Living Alone ...	863	11.8	131	6.6	861	14.9	377	19.9	24	6.0	740	31.8	300	16.1
Other Households^c	837	11.4	167	8.4	350	6.1	38	2.0	232	58.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Single-Person	774	10.5	136	6.8	323	5.6	28	1.5	225	56.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Multi-Person	64	0.9	31	1.6	27	0.5	9	0.5	7	1.8	-	-	-	-

^a Household compositions categories are based on characteristics of participating individuals only, and do not factor in characteristics of nonparticipants who may live in the same household with the participants. For example, single-adult households have exactly one participating adult and at least one participating child, but may have one or more nonparticipating adult or an adult participating in a separate case not included in the FSPQC sample.

^b The sum of individual categories does not match the table total because a household can have more than one of the characteristics in the table.

^c Households not containing children, elderly persons, or disabled persons.

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-20. Distribution of Participating Households With Children, Elderly Persons, and Disabled Persons by Selected Characteristics

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Household With:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		School Age Children		Preschool Age Children		Elderly		Disabled	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,335	100.0	3,955	100.0	3,036	100.0	2,055	100.0	1,542	100.0	2,017	100.0
Household Composition												
Children	3,955	53.9	3,955	100.0	3,036	100.0	2,055	100.0	92	6.0	694	34.4
School Age	3,036	41.4	3,036	76.8	3,036	100.0	1,136	55.3	86	5.5	604	29.9
Preschool Age	2,055	28.0	2,055	52.0	1,136	37.4	2,055	100.0	18	1.2	254	12.6
Elderly Persons	1,542	21.0	92	2.3	86	2.8	18	0.9	1,542	100.0	258	12.8
Disabled Persons	2,017	27.5	694	17.6	604	19.9	254	12.4	258	16.8	2,017	100.0
Income Source and Countable Resources												
Gross Income	6,717	91.6	3,704	93.7	2,874	94.7	1,906	92.8	1,524	98.9	2,013	99.8
No Gross Income	617	8.4	250	6.3	162	5.3	149	7.2	17	1.1	4	0.2
Net Income	5,857	79.9	3,267	82.6	2,577	84.9	1,664	81.0	1,407	91.3	1,909	94.6
No Net Income	1,477	20.1	688	17.4	459	15.1	391	19.0	134	8.7	108	5.4
Earned Income	1,993	27.2	1,707	43.2	1,343	44.2	925	45.0	54	3.5	202	10.0
Unearned Income	5,775	78.7	2,912	73.6	2,287	75.3	1,443	70.2	1,511	98.0	2,012	99.7
TANF Income	1,891	25.8	1,842	46.6	1,393	45.9	954	46.4	49	3.2	379	18.8
GA Income	395	5.4	37	0.9	30	1.0	19	0.9	79	5.1	79	3.9
SSI	2,324	31.7	622	15.7	541	17.8	229	11.1	914	59.3	1,634	81.0
Social Security Income	1,870	25.5	360	9.1	327	10.8	109	5.3	1,068	69.3	836	41.5
Countable Resources	2,440	33.3	1,234	31.2	1,001	33.0	581	28.3	704	45.7	725	36.0
Deductions												
Total Deduction	7,335	100.0	3,955	100.0	3,036	100.0	2,055	100.0	1,542	100.0	2,017	100.0
Earned Income Deduction	1,990	27.1	1,706	43.1	1,342	44.2	925	45.0	54	3.5	199	9.9
Dependent Deduction	290	4.0	283	7.2	198	6.5	201	9.8	3	0.2	16	0.8
Excess Shelter Deduction	4,357	59.4	2,321	58.7	1,764	58.1	1,189	57.9	908	58.9	1,247	61.8
Medical Deduction	326	4.4	40	1.0	35	1.1	13	0.6	212	13.8	133	6.6
Child Support Deduction	79	1.1	58	1.5	47	1.5	31	1.5	4	0.2	23	1.1
Food Stamp Benefit												
\$10 or Less	808	11.0	65	1.7	45	1.5	22	1.1	459	29.8	339	16.8
11-100	1,997	27.2	516	13.0	401	13.2	191	9.3	760	49.3	946	46.9
101-200	2,153	29.4	1,078	27.3	790	26.0	500	24.3	260	16.9	442	21.9
201-300	1,233	16.8	1,156	29.2	830	27.4	627	30.5	45	2.9	173	8.6
301 or More	1,143	15.6	1,139	28.8	970	31.9	715	34.8	17	1.1	117	5.8
Minimum Benefit	801	10.9	59	1.5	40	1.3	19	0.9	459	29.8	337	16.7
Maximum Benefit	1,481	20.2	690	17.5	460	15.1	393	19.1	135	8.7	109	5.4
Household Size												
1	3,126	42.6	139	3.5	78	2.6	60	2.9	1,226	79.5	1,154	57.2
2	1,481	20.2	1,112	28.1	660	21.7	494	24.0	250	16.2	347	17.2
3	1,160	15.8	1,139	28.8	861	28.4	574	27.9	35	2.3	205	10.1
4	832	11.3	831	21.0	727	23.9	470	22.9	15	1.0	152	7.5
5	429	5.9	429	10.8	407	13.4	257	12.5	7	0.4	83	4.1
6+	306	4.2	306	7.7	303	10.0	200	9.7	9	0.6	77	3.8

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-21. Average Values of Selected Characteristics for Participating Households With Children, Elderly Persons, and Disabled Persons

Household Characteristic	Average Monthly Values for Households With:					
	Total	Children	School Age Children	Preschool Age Children	Elderly	Disabled
Income and Countable Resources						
Gross Income	620	727	782	708	617	711
Net Income	355	436	483	416	356	440
Earned Income	204	351	372	376	16	49
Unearned Income	416	376	410	332	601	662
TANF Income	96	175	179	179	9	54
GA Income	11	3	3	3	8	4
SSI	128	78	89	57	198	359
Social Security Income	131	47	56	26	359	217
Countable Resources	156	133	146	112	275	150
Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline						
Gross Income	62.8	57.9	59.9	54.2	82.0	79.1
Net Income	34.7	33.7	36.1	30.7	46.6	46.6
Deductions						
Total Deduction	298	321	326	324	277	282
Earned Income Deduction	41	70	74	75	3	10
Over Households With Deduction	150	162	168	167	89	98
Dependent Deduction	5	9	8	12	0	2
Over Households With Deduction	125	122	128	121	260	197
Excess Shelter Deduction	111	104	105	99	123	125
Over Households With Deduction	186	177	180	172	209	203
Medical Deduction	6	1	1	0	15	9
Over Households With Deduction	124	89	90	67	111	142
Child Support Deduction	2	2	3	3	0	1
Over Households With Deduction	162	169	176	174	142	123
Food Stamp Benefit	158	234	243	257	59	99
Household Size	2.3	3.4	3.6	3.5	1.3	2.0
Certification Period	9.6	7.9	8.0	7.6	12.9	11.5

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-22. Distribution of Participating Households With Earned Income and Unearned Income by Selected Characteristics

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Income Type									
	Number (000)	Percent	Earned Income		Unearned Income		TANF Income		GA Income		TANF or GA Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,335	100.0	1,993	100.0	5,775	100.0	1,891	100.0	395	100.0	2,274	100.0
Household Composition												
Children	3,955	53.9	1,707	85.6	2,912	50.4	1,842	97.4	37	9.3	1,869	82.2
School Age	3,036	41.4	1,343	67.4	2,287	39.6	1,393	73.7	30	7.7	1,415	62.2
Preschool Age	2,055	28.0	925	46.4	1,443	25.0	954	50.5	19	4.7	970	42.7
Elderly Persons	1,542	21.0	54	2.7	1,511	26.2	49	2.6	79	19.9	127	5.6
Disabled Persons	2,017	27.5	202	10.1	2,012	34.8	379	20.1	79	20.0	451	19.8
Income Source and Countable Resources												
Gross Income	6,717	91.6	1,993	100.0	5,775	100.0	1,891	100.0	395	100.0	2,274	100.0
No Gross Income	617	8.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Income	5,857	79.9	1,789	89.8	5,065	87.7	1,673	88.5	243	61.5	1,905	83.8
No Net Income	1,477	20.1	204	10.2	710	12.3	218	11.5	152	38.5	369	16.2
Earned Income	1,993	27.2	1,993	100.0	1,050	18.2	477	25.2	21	5.4	498	21.9
Unearned Income	5,775	78.7	1,050	52.7	5,775	100.0	1,891	100.0	395	100.0	2,274	100.0
TANF Income	1,891	25.8	477	23.9	1,891	32.7	1,891	100.0	12	2.9	1,891	83.1
GA Income	395	5.4	21	1.1	395	6.8	12	0.6	395	100.0	395	17.4
SSI Income	2,324	31.7	181	9.1	2,324	40.3	367	19.4	98	24.7	458	20.1
Social Security Income	1,870	25.5	130	6.5	1,870	32.4	133	7.0	48	12.1	180	7.9
Countable Resources	2,440	33.3	802	40.2	1,962	34.0	395	20.9	79	20.0	470	20.7
Deductions												
Total Deduction	7,335	100.0	1,993	100.0	5,775	100.0	1,891	100.0	395	100.0	2,274	100.0
Earned Income Deduction	1,990	27.1	1,990	99.9	1,048	18.1	476	25.2	21	5.4	497	21.9
Dependent Deduction	290	4.0	263	13.2	149	2.6	52	2.8	1	0.3	54	2.4
Excess Shelter Deduction	4,357	59.4	1,086	54.5	3,545	61.4	1,136	60.1	278	70.5	1,410	62.0
Medical Deduction	326	4.4	23	1.1	326	5.6	13	0.7	3	0.8	16	0.7
Child Support Deduction	79	1.1	44	2.2	54	0.9	13	0.7	1	0.3	14	0.6
Food Stamp Benefit												
\$10 or Less	808	11.0	106	5.3	789	13.7	36	1.9	45	11.3	80	3.5
11-100	1,997	27.2	397	19.9	1,839	31.8	239	12.6	85	21.6	320	14.1
101-200	2,153	29.4	647	32.5	1,450	25.1	553	29.2	237	59.9	785	34.5
201-300	1,233	16.8	464	23.3	904	15.7	569	30.1	18	4.6	586	25.8
301 or More	1,143	15.6	380	19.0	793	13.7	494	26.2	10	2.6	503	22.1
Minimum Benefit	801	10.9	102	5.1	782	13.5	32	1.7	44	11.3	76	3.4
Maximum Benefit	1,481	20.2	205	10.3	712	12.3	219	11.6	152	38.5	371	16.3
Household Size												
1	3,126	42.6	267	13.4	2,608	45.2	115	6.1	332	84.0	445	19.6
2	1,481	20.2	405	20.3	1,177	20.4	597	31.6	37	9.2	631	27.7
3	1,160	15.8	498	25.0	852	14.8	510	27.0	10	2.4	517	22.7
4	832	11.3	423	21.2	592	10.3	342	18.1	10	2.4	349	15.4
5	429	5.9	237	11.9	312	5.4	181	9.6	4	1.0	185	8.1
6+	306	4.2	164	8.2	234	4.0	145	7.7	3	0.9	147	6.5

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-23. Average Values of Selected Characteristics for Participating Households With Earned and Unearned Income

Household Characteristic	Average Monthly Values for Households With:					
	Total	Earned Income	Unearned Income	TANF Income	GA Income	TANF or GA Income
Income and Countable Resources						
Gross Income	620	942	646	677	413	630
Net Income	355	555	378	415	179	372
Earned Income	204	749	118	157	26	135
Unearned Income	416	192	529	520	387	495
TANF Income	96	76	122	374	10	311
GA Income	11	2	15	1	213	37
SSI	128	38	162	97	101	97
Social Security Income	131	29	167	29	55	33
Countable Resources	156	178	165	91	88	90
Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline						
Gross Income	62.8	77.1	68.1	55.7	52.9	55.1
Net Income	34.7	43.8	38.2	32.8	21.4	30.7
Deductions						
Total Deduction	298	402	285	274	274	275
Earned Income Deduction	41	150	24	31	5	27
Over Households With Deduction	150	150	130	124	95	123
Dependent Deduction	5	16	3	3	0	2
Over Households With Deduction	125	124	127	103	126	104
Excess Shelter Deduction	111	94	115	103	130	108
Over Households With Deduction	186	173	188	172	185	175
Medical Deduction	6	3	7	1	1	1
Over Households With Deduction	124	307	124	127	171	136
Child Support Deduction	2	4	1	1	0	1
Over Households With Deduction	162	186	157	149	74	144
Food Stamp Benefit	158	192	145	228	112	208
Household Size	2.3	3.3	2.3	3.2	1.3	2.9
Certification Period	9.6	7.2	10.5	9.3	11.2	9.6

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-24. Distribution of Participating Households With Selected Household Characteristics by the Race and Citizenship of the Household Head

Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly		Disabled		Earned Income		TANF or GA Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,335	100.0	3,955	100.0	1,542	100.0	2,017	100.0	1,993	100.0	2,274	100.0
Race of Household Head												
White	3,238	44.1	1,416	35.8	792	51.4	1,085	53.8	811	40.7	700	30.8
African-American	2,411	32.9	1,402	35.5	415	26.9	658	32.6	655	32.8	833	36.6
Hispanic	952	13.0	560	14.2	238	15.4	202	10.0	280	14.0	372	16.3
Asian	187	2.5	89	2.2	74	4.8	27	1.3	53	2.7	86	3.8
Native American	92	1.3	59	1.5	11	0.7	18	0.9	27	1.4	31	1.4
Race Unknown	28	0.4	10	0.3	8	0.5	9	0.5	6	0.3	9	0.4
Nonparticipating Household Head ^a	428	5.8	418	10.6	3	0.2	17	0.9	162	8.1	243	10.7
Citizenship of Household Head^b												
Citizen	6,514	88.8	3,358	84.9	1,380	89.5	1,923	95.3	1,725	86.6	1,895	83.3
Non-Citizen	366	5.0	168	4.3	153	9.9	65	3.2	101	5.1	127	5.6
Citizenship Unknown	27	0.4	10	0.3	6	0.4	12	0.6	5	0.2	9	0.4
Nonparticipating Household Head ^a	428	5.8	418	10.6	3	0.2	17	0.9	162	8.1	243	10.7

^a Household heads who are not participating with the household. Some household heads in this category are in separate food stamp cases not included in the FSPQC sample. This category also includes some households with no household head and no adult listed on the file.

^b Because of an administrative change in how citizenship data were collected in the FSPQC, naturalized citizens, permanent resident aliens and individual classifications of permanent resident aliens cannot be identified. Citizenship tables in this report contain information only for citizens and non-citizens and therefore are not directly comparable with tables in *Characteristics of Food Stamp Households* reports prior to the Fiscal Year 1999 edition.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-25. Distribution of Participating Households With Selected Household Characteristics by Selected Employment Characteristics

Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly		Disabled		Earned Income		TANF or GA Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,335	100.0	3,955	100.0	1,542	100.0	2,017	100.0	1,993	100.0	2,274	100.0
Employment Characteristics												
Migrant Worker	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Military Employee	1	0.0	1	0.0	-	-	-	-	1	0.0	0	0.0
Striker	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0
Student	146	2.0	121	3.1	4	0.3	34	1.7	61	3.1	56	2.5
Non-citizens	469	6.4	255	6.4	170	11.0	78	3.9	155	7.8	172	7.6

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-26. Distribution of Participating Households and Persons by Household Composition

Household Composition ^a	Participating Households		Participants in Households With Household Characteristic	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,335	100.0	17,091	100.0
Single Adult Without Children	2,987	40.7	2,987	17.5
Female Head	1,878	25.6	1,878	11.0
Male Head	1,099	15.0	1,099	6.4
Sex Unknown	2	0.0	2	0.0
Nonparticipating Household Head ^b	9	0.1	9	0.1
Multiple Adults Without Children	392	5.3	809	4.7
Female Head, No Spouse	96	1.3	200	1.2
Male Head, No Spouse	20	0.3	40	0.2
Female Head, Spouse Present	116	1.6	240	1.4
Male Head, Spouse Present	159	2.2	327	1.9
Sex Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nonparticipating Household Head ^b	1	0.0	2	0.0
Single Adult With Children	2,704	36.9	8,541	50.0
Female Head	2,533	34.5	7,980	46.7
Male Head	124	1.7	371	2.2
Nonparticipating Household Head ^b	47	0.6	190	1.1
Multiple Adults With Children	867	11.8	3,939	23.0
Female Head, No Spouse	274	3.7	1,199	7.0
Male Head, No Spouse	18	0.2	75	0.4
Female Head, Spouse Present	425	5.8	1,964	11.5
Male Head, Spouse Present	146	2.0	676	4.0
Nonparticipating Household Head ^b	6	0.1	25	0.1
Children Only	382	5.2	812	4.7
Unknown	1	0.0	4	0.0

^a Household composition categories are based on characteristics of participating individuals only, and do not factor in characteristics of nonparticipants who may live in the same household with the participants. For example, single-adult households have exactly one participating adult and at least one participating child, but may have one or more nonparticipating adult or an adult participating in a separate case not included in the FSPQC sample.

^b Household heads who are not participating with the household. Some household heads in this category are in separate food stamp cases not included in the FSPQC sample. This category also includes some households with no household head and no adult listed on the file.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-27. Distribution of Participating Households by Household Size, Number of Elderly Persons, Disabled Persons, Children, Preschool Age Children, and School Age Children

Household Characteristic	Total Households (000)	Household Size					
		1	2	3	4	5	6+
Total	7,335	3,126	1,481	1,160	832	429	306
Number of Elderly							
0	5,793	1,900	1,231	1,124	817	422	297
1	1,382	1,226	103	28	12	5	8
2	160	*	147	7	3	2	1
3+	0	*	*	0	—	—	—
Number of Disabled							
0	5,317	1,972	1,134	955	681	346	229
1	1,851	1,154	286	170	126	59	56
2	154	*	61	33	24	21	15
3+	12	*	*	1	2	2	6
Number of Children							
0	3,380	2,988	370	21	2	0	—
1	1,360	139	981	216	23	2	0
2	1,266	*	131	859	255	19	2
3	778	*	*	64	522	178	15
4	342	*	*	*	31	217	94
5+	208	*	*	*	*	13	195
Number of School Age Children							
0	4,299	3,048	821	299	105	22	3
1	1,339	78	597	406	190	56	12
2	947	*	63	432	295	116	40
3	460	*	*	23	228	141	68
4	194	*	*	*	13	90	91
5+	96	*	*	*	*	4	92
Number of Preschool Age Children							
0	5,280	3,066	987	586	363	172	106
1	1,391	60	468	366	271	136	89
2	549	*	26	202	163	85	73
3	102	*	*	5	36	33	29
4	11	*	*	*	0	3	9
5+	1	*	*	*	*	—	1

* By definition these are mutually exclusive categories; therefore, no households will be found in these categories.

— No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-28. Gender and Food Stamp Benefits of Participants by Selected Demographic Characteristic

Participant Characteristic	Total Participants		Female Participants		Male Participants		Pro-rated Benefits ^b	
	Number (000)	Percent ^a	Number (000)	Percent ^a	Number (000)	Percent ^a	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total	17,091	100.0	10,198	59.7	6,891	40.3	1,159,008	100.0
Citizenship^c								
Citizen	16,291	95.3	9,750	57.0	6,539	38.3	1,107,151	95.5
Non-Citizen	745	4.4	417	2.4	327	1.9	48,031	4.1
Unknown	55	0.3	30	0.2	24	0.1	3,825	0.3
Able-bodied Adults Living in Households Without Children and Subject to Work Registration^d	347	2.0	159	0.9	188	1.1	38,492	3.3
Citizen Children Living with Non-Citizens^e	1,043	6.1	512	3.0	531	3.1	72,629	6.3
Age								
Child	8,765	51.3	4,313	25.2	4,451	26.0	613,761	53.0
4 or Less	2,846	16.7	1,388	8.1	1,458	8.5	215,086	18.6
5-17	5,919	34.6	2,925	17.1	2,993	17.5	398,675	34.4
Nonelderly Adult	6,623	38.7	4,667	27.3	1,954	11.4	470,141	40.6
18-35	3,396	19.9	2,594	15.2	803	4.7	250,941	21.7
36-59	3,226	18.9	2,074	12.1	1,151	6.7	219,201	18.9
Elderly (60 or More)	1,702	10.0	1,216	7.1	485	2.8	74,945	6.5
Unknown Age	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	159	0.0
Disabled^f	2,197	12.9	1,302	7.6	895	5.2	104,401	9.0
Children (0-17)	256	1.5	98	0.6	158	0.9	12,345	1.1
Nonelderly Adults (18-59)	1,710	10.0	1,050	6.1	660	3.9	81,671	7.0
Elderly Adults (60-64)	231	1.4	154	0.9	77	0.5	10,384	0.9
Race								
White	6,837	40.0	4,057	23.7	2,779	16.3	441,629	38.1
African-American	6,123	35.8	3,805	22.3	2,316	13.6	432,767	37.3
Hispanic	3,168	18.5	1,801	10.5	1,367	8.0	214,999	18.6
Asian	591	3.5	319	1.9	271	1.6	41,517	3.6
Native American	290	1.7	168	1.0	123	0.7	22,389	1.9
Unknown Race	83	0.5	47	0.3	34	0.2	5,706	0.5

^a Percent of all participants.

^b Pro-rated benefits equal the benefits paid to households multiplied by the ratio of participants with selected characteristic to total household size.

^c Because of an administrative change in how citizenship data were collected in the FSPQC, naturalized citizens, permanent resident aliens and individual classifications of permanent resident aliens cannot be identified. Citizenship tables in this report contain information only for citizens and non-citizens and therefore are not directly comparable with tables in *Characteristics of Food Stamp Households* reports prior to the Fiscal Year 1999 edition.

^d These participants are age 18-49, not disabled, not living with participating children under age 18, and not exempt from work registration. With some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving state exemptions), these participants must meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt. See Appendix C for more details on work requirements and time limits.

^e Non-citizens may be inside or outside the food stamp unit.

^f Disability status of nonelderly adults age 18 to 64 is determined partially on the basis of SSI and Social Security receipt. Because identifiers such as SSI and Social Security receipt are not valid indicators of disability for adults over age 64 (Social Security is not a valid indicator after age 61), disability status of adults over age 64 cannot be identified accurately in the Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-29. Distribution of Participants by Thrifty Food Plan Sex-Age Groups and Household Size

Participant Characteristic	Household Size								
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
Total	17,091	3,126	2,963	3,479	3,330	2,146	1,080	538	431
Children Under Age 12									
0 - 2 years	1,708	41	339	475	415	238	108	46	47
3 - 5 years	1,701	28	253	455	448	270	134	64	50
6 - 8 years	1,688	20	191	383	460	319	162	84	69
9 - 11 years	1,513	17	157	309	389	307	171	90	75
Females	10,198	1,948	1,924	2,154	1,891	1,189	585	284	223
0 - 2 years	829	18	163	228	202	119	54	23	22
3 - 5 years	842	14	120	231	214	139	67	33	25
6 - 8 years	816	7	95	192	213	156	85	37	31
9 - 11 years	728	7	69	154	192	145	80	43	37
12 - 14 years	594	11	70	137	145	104	65	36	27
15 - 19 years	749	30	160	182	146	110	60	34	27
20 - 50 years	3,884	578	910	960	745	397	167	77	51
51+ years	1,753	1,283	336	70	34	18	7	2	3
Unknown Age	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Males	6,891	1,177	1,038	1,324	1,438	957	495	254	207
0 - 2 years	879	23	176	246	213	119	54	23	25
3 - 5 years	858	14	133	223	234	131	67	31	25
6 - 8 years	872	13	95	191	247	163	78	47	38
9 - 11 years	786	10	87	155	196	162	91	46	39
12 - 14 years	597	5	72	124	160	113	60	37	26
15 - 19 years	588	16	99	154	128	88	49	31	24
20 - 50 years	1,505	626	135	187	236	169	88	36	27
51+ years	805	470	239	44	24	13	8	3	3
Unknown Age	1	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	-

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-30. Distribution of Household Heads, All Participants, and Nonelderly Adult Participants by Work Registration Status and Employment Status

Employment/Work Registration Status	Household Heads		All Participants		Nonelderly Adult Participants	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,335	100.0	17,091	100.0	6,623	100.0
Work Registration Status						
Registered for Work	1,043	14.2	1,364	8.0	1,338	20.2
Not Registered for Work and Not Exempt	131	1.8	216	1.3	182	2.7
Exempt	5,716	77.9	15,091	88.3	5,085	76.8
Under or Over Required Age	1,240	16.9	9,081	53.1	43	0.6
Under 18 and Student, Working, or in E&T Program	7	0.1	489	2.9	39	0.6
Disabled	2,117	28.9	2,468	14.4	2,110	31.9
Complying with Work for Another Program	216	2.9	268	1.6	261	3.9
Caretaker of Ill or Incapacitated Person	74	1.0	106	0.6	103	1.5
Caretaker of Dependent Child Under Age 6	1,053	14.4	1,216	7.1	1,175	17.7
Recipient of UI	59	0.8	76	0.4	76	1.2
In Drug and Alcohol Treatment	34	0.5	34	0.2	33	0.5
Employed at Least 30 Hours per Week	695	9.5	924	5.4	916	13.8
Student	44	0.6	144	0.8	98	1.5
Other	178	2.4	283	1.7	231	3.5
Work Registration Status Unknown	17	0.2	421	2.5	18	0.3
Nonparticipating Household Head ^a	428	5.8	-	-	-	-
Workfare Status						
Participating on Workfare Program	157	2.1	194	1.1	176	2.7
Participating in Comparable Program	112	1.5	197	1.2	133	2.0
Not Participating	6,379	87.0	15,129	88.5	6,008	90.7
Workfare Status Unknown	258	3.5	1,572	9.2	307	4.6
Nonparticipating Household Head ^a	428	5.8	-	-	-	-
Employment Status						
Employed Full-Time	708	9.7	902	5.3	893	13.5
Employed Part-Time	623	8.5	776	4.5	729	11.0
Employed, Hours Unspecified	84	1.2	105	0.6	100	1.5
Migrant Farm Labor	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primarily Self-Employed, Farming	3	0.0	4	0.0	3	0.0
Primarily Self-Employed, Nonfarming	57	0.8	81	0.5	75	1.1
Active Duty Military Service	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Unemployed	412	5.6	641	3.8	463	7.0
Not Employed	4,743	64.7	12,774	74.7	4,031	60.9
Employment Status Unknown	276	3.8	1,807	10.6	328	4.9
Nonparticipating Household Head ^a	428	5.8	-	-	-	-

^a Household heads who are not participating with the household. Some household heads in this category are in separate food stamp cases not included in the FSPQC sample. This category also includes some households with no household head and no adult listed on the file.

- Not Applicable.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-31. Distribution of Participants by Age-Related Characteristics

Age-Related Characteristic	Participants	
	Number (000)	Percent
Total	17,091	100.0
Children	8,765	51.3
Preschool Age	2,846	16.7
School Age	5,919	34.6
Nonelderly Adults	6,623	38.7
Adults with Children ^a	4,426	25.9
Single Adults	2,655	15.5
Disabled	333	1.9
Living With Disabled	114	0.7
Other	2,208	12.9
Married Adults	1,168	6.8
Living With Elderly	24	0.1
Disabled	128	0.8
Living With Disabled	151	0.9
Other	865	5.1
Other Multiple-Adults	603	3.5
Living With Elderly	22	0.1
Disabled	76	0.4
Living With Disabled	90	0.5
Other	415	2.4
Adults without Children ^a	2,197	12.9
Single Adults	1,762	10.3
Disabled	988	5.8
Other	773	4.5
Married Adults	236	1.4
Living With Elderly	46	0.3
Disabled	87	0.5
Living With Disabled	40	0.2
Other	64	0.4
Other Multiple-Adults	199	1.2
Living With Elderly	35	0.2
Disabled	54	0.3
Living With Disabled	39	0.2
Other	71	0.4
Elderly Adults	1,702	10.0
Unknown Age	2	0.0

^a Household composition categories are based on characteristics of participating individuals only, and do not factor in characteristics of nonparticipants who may live in the same household with the participants. For example, single-adult households have exactly one participating adult and at least one participating child, but may have one or more nonparticipating adult or an adult participating in a separate case not included in the FSPQC sample.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-32. Comparison of Participating Households With Key Food Stamp Household Characteristics for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2000^a

Time Period	Total Households (000)	Percentage of Households With:									
		Zero Gross Income	Zero Net Income	Minimum Food Stamp Benefit	Elderly	Children	School Age Children	AFDC/TANF	Earnings	SSI	Any Non-Citizen
Fiscal Year 1989	7,217	7.1	18.3	7.5	19.3	60.4	46.1	41.9	19.6	20.6	9.8
Fiscal Year 1990	7,811	7.4	19.3	5.0	18.1	60.3	45.3	42.0	19.0	19.6	10.3
Fiscal Year 1991	8,863	8.3	20.5	4.1	16.5	60.4	44.8	40.5	19.8	18.6	11.8
Fiscal Year 1992	10,059	9.6	21.9	3.6	15.4	62.2	43.5	39.5	20.2	18.4	10.4
Fiscal Year 1993	10,791	9.7	23.7	4.0	15.5	62.1	43.7	39.4	20.6	19.4	11.6
Fiscal Year 1994	11,091	10.2	23.8	4.5	15.8	61.1	43.0	38.1	21.4	21.4	10.7
Fiscal Year 1995	10,883	9.7	25.0	4.3	16.0	59.7	42.5	38.3	21.4	22.6	10.7
Fiscal Year 1996	10,552	10.2	24.9	4.5	16.2	59.5	43.0	36.6	22.5	24.1	10.5
Fiscal Year 1997	9,452	9.2	22.7	6.6	17.6	58.3	43.5	34.6	24.2	26.5	8.4
Fiscal Year 1998	8,246	8.8	20.8	8.3	18.2	58.3	44.2	31.4	26.3	28.1	4.3
Fiscal Year 1999	7,670	8.5	20.6	9.7	20.1	55.7	42.7	27.3	26.8	30.2	6.0
Fiscal Year 2000	7,335	8.4	20.1	10.9	21.0	53.9	41.4	25.8	27.2	31.7	6.4

^aFiscal year analysis files were not developed for the years prior to 1989.

Source: Fiscal Year 1989 to 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control samples.

Table A-33. Comparison of Average Nominal and Real Values of Key Food Stamp Household Characteristics for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2000

Time Period	Average Monthly Values											Household Size (Persons)
	Gross Income (Dollars)		Net Income (Dollars)		Total Deduction (Dollars)		Countable Resources (Dollars)		Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)		Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guidelines (Percent)	
	Nominal Value	Real Value ^a	Nominal Value	Real Value ^a	Nominal Value	Real Value ^a	Nominal Value	Real Value ^a	Nominal Value	Real Value ^b		
Fiscal Year 1989	442	614	247	343	216	300	79	110	132	179	60	2.6
Fiscal Year 1990	453	596	251	331	225	297	79	104	150	190	59	2.6
Fiscal Year 1991	464	587	253	319	235	297	78	98	162	200	58	2.6
Fiscal Year 1992	478	587	258	316	250	307	78	96	170	209	57	2.6
Fiscal Year 1993	490	584	258	307	262	312	77	92	170	203	56	2.6
Fiscal Year 1994	507	589	268	311	272	316	81	94	168	195	57	2.5
Fiscal Year 1995	514	544	265	300	283	319	83	94	172	194	56	2.5
Fiscal Year 1996	528	543	275	302	287	315	93	102	174	189	57	2.5
Fiscal Year 1997	558	560	299	320	291	312	92	98	169	180	58	2.4
Fiscal Year 1998	584	578	321	339	294	310	118	125	165	172	60	2.4
Fiscal Year 1999	603	623	338	349	299	309	142	147	162	166	62	2.4
Fiscal Year 2000	620	620	355	355	298	298	156	156	158	158	63	2.3

^a Real values are in constant 2000 dollars adjusted by changes in the CPI-U for all items.

^b Real values are in constant 2000 dollars adjusted by changes in the CPI-U for food at home.

Source of CPI-U values: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source of nominal values: Fiscal Year 1989 to 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control samples.

Table A-34. Comparison of Number of Food Stamp Participants in Thousands by Gender and Age for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2000

	Total Participants ^a (000)	Female				Male			
		0-17	18--59	60+	Total ^a	0-17	18-59	60+	Total ^a
Fiscal Year 1989	18,956	4,681	5,359	1,132	11,334	4,761	2,262	429	7,612
Fiscal Year 1990	20,440	4,998	5,802	1,139	12,169	5,141	2,442	435	8,265
Fiscal Year 1991	22,988	5,952	6,556	1,171	13,679	6,008	2,840	452	9,300
Fiscal Year 1992	25,775	6,618	7,348	1,235	15,204	6,746	3,350	468	10,566
Fiscal Year 1993	27,595	7,080	7,855	1,334	16,276	7,131	3,643	536	11,316
Fiscal Year 1994	28,009	7,102	7,949	1,389	16,453	7,305	3,666	566	11,552
Fiscal Year 1995	26,955	6,927	7,714	1,369	16,025	6,952	3,403	554	10,926
Fiscal Year 1996	25,926	6,573	7,427	1,354	15,373	6,639	3,355	541	10,549
Fiscal Year 1997	23,117	5,950	6,588	1,328	13,880	5,918	2,796	506	9,233
Fiscal Year 1998	19,969	5,258	5,505	1,197	11,967	5,258	2,236	430	7,926
Fiscal Year 1999	18,149	4,654	5,006	1,217	10,878	4,676	2,066	482	7,226
Fiscal Year 2000	17,091	4,313	4,667	1,216	10,198	4,451	1,954	485	6,891

^aTotal participants may not equal the sum of male and female participants if there are persons whose sex was not coded on the file.

Source: Fiscal Year 1989 to 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control samples.

APPENDIX B

**DETAILED TABLES OF
FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS
BY STATE**

Table B-1. Distribution of Participating Households by State

State	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	7,335	100.0
Alabama	156	2.1
Alaska	13	0.2
Arizona	96	1.3
Arkansas	99	1.3
California	672	9.2
Colorado	70	1.0
Connecticut	84	1.1
Delaware	13	0.2
Dist. of Col.	36	0.5
Florida	416	5.7
Georgia	230	3.1
Guam	7	0.1
Hawaii	54	0.7
Idaho	23	0.3
Illinois	338	4.6
Indiana	128	1.7
Iowa	53	0.7
Kansas	53	0.7
Kentucky	168	2.3
Louisiana	192	2.6
Maine	52	0.7
Maryland	101	1.4
Massachusetts	110	1.5
Michigan	272	3.7
Minnesota	91	1.2
Mississippi	109	1.5
Missouri	180	2.5
Montana	25	0.3
Nebraska	35	0.5
Nevada	28	0.4
New Hampshire	18	0.2
New Jersey	152	2.1
New Mexico	64	0.9
New York	720	9.8
North Carolina	209	2.9
North Dakota	14	0.2
Ohio	279	3.8
Oklahoma	107	1.5
Oregon	114	1.6
Pennsylvania	352	4.8
Rhode Island	33	0.5
South Carolina	122	1.7
South Dakota	16	0.2
Tennessee	215	2.9
Texas	489	6.7
Utah	33	0.4
Vermont	20	0.3
Virgin Islands	5	0.1
Virginia	150	2.1
Washington	133	1.8
West Virginia	96	1.3
Wisconsin	77	1.0
Wyoming	9	0.1

^a Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-2. Average Monthly Values of Selected Characteristics by State

State	Average Monthly Values						
	Gross Income (Dollars)	Net Income (Dollars)	Total Deduction (Dollars)	Countable Resources (Dollars)	Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Persons)	Certification Period (Months)
Total	620	355	298	156	158	2.3	9.6
Alabama	592	334	297	133	178	2.5	10.8
Alaska	938	600	407	179	294	3.0	11.0
Arizona	560	308	293	113	208	2.7	5.0
Arkansas	606	367	280	136	172	2.5	14.4
California	700	456	260	170	170	2.8	12.5
Colorado	601	336	304	288	148	2.2	8.3
Connecticut	585	333	292	150	142	2.1	15.2
Delaware	627	367	293	56	157	2.4	7.9
Dist. of Col.	465	282	223	30	179	2.4	10.9
Florida	601	331	302	282	142	2.1	7.5
Georgia	609	357	282	183	165	2.4	6.9
Guam	585	256	389	44	430	3.2	6.8
Hawaii	664	371	324	248	265	2.1	12.0
Idaho	677	421	300	213	150	2.4	7.8
Illinois	540	300	290	104	164	2.2	13.0
Indiana	602	355	283	240	159	2.4	8.4
Iowa	648	407	270	256	142	2.3	11.3
Kansas	630	374	283	145	131	2.1	12.7
Kentucky	602	390	252	231	152	2.4	11.7
Louisiana	598	346	289	123	185	2.6	9.0
Maine	624	331	323	184	117	1.8	8.2
Maryland	522	269	295	69	164	2.2	8.4
Massachusetts	674	391	309	145	137	2.2	10.8
Michigan	674	359	344	71	150	2.3	12.0
Minnesota	485	296	283	245	158	2.1	11.9
Mississippi	608	396	238	164	159	2.5	9.9
Missouri	597	336	302	117	157	2.3	8.2
Montana	640	349	330	331	156	2.3	11.6
Nebraska	670	391	300	206	137	2.2	8.5
Nevada	582	296	336	80	168	2.3	7.7
New Hampshire	640	333	344	198	144	2.1	7.3
New Jersey	591	303	313	83	155	2.2	9.7
New Mexico	649	408	271	116	172	2.7	6.1
New York	660	287	409	38	143	2.0	10.0
North Carolina	581	343	276	214	155	2.3	7.5
North Dakota	663	357	337	445	151	2.3	9.1
Ohio	639	388	275	168	135	2.2	8.0
Oklahoma	611	381	273	115	157	2.4	9.4
Oregon	586	336	291	265	133	2.0	8.2
Pennsylvania	618	365	280	213	139	2.2	11.7
Rhode Island	675	406	285	186	140	2.3	11.2
South Carolina	564	343	256	118	162	2.4	13.4
South Dakota	635	340	343	227	198	2.7	14.8
Tennessee	605	382	263	227	144	2.3	6.8
Texas	595	340	292	99	197	2.7	5.6
Utah	647	366	319	179	163	2.4	7.0
Vermont	732	423	326	218	124	2.2	11.7
Virgin Islands	507	302	228	101	322	3.0	6.3
Virginia	615	378	263	238	134	2.2	8.1
Washington	632	376	279	128	135	2.2	7.0
West Virginia	597	344	293	208	163	2.4	10.3
Wisconsin	726	463	301	184	143	2.5	6.7
Wyoming	669	401	316	359	176	2.7	5.7

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-3. Distribution of Participating Households by Poverty Status and by State

State	Number (000)	Percent	Gross Income as a Percentage of the Poverty Guideline					
			50% or Less		51% - 100%		101% or More	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	7,335	100.0	2,422	33.0	4,076	55.6	837	11.4
Alabama	156	100.0	54	34.6	88	56.5	14	8.9
Alaska	13	100.0	5	35.6	5	40.9	3	23.5
Arizona	96	100.0	46	48.2	43	44.9	7	7.0
Arkansas	99	100.0	36	36.4	53	53.5	10	10.1
California	672	100.0	211	31.4	393	58.4	68	10.1
Colorado	70	100.0	23	32.6	38	54.5	9	12.9
Connecticut	84	100.0	31	37.4	38	45.0	15	17.5
Delaware	13	100.0	5	35.6	7	53.9	1	10.4
Dist. of Col.	36	100.0	22	60.5	12	33.4	2	6.0
Florida	416	100.0	120	28.8	248	59.6	48	11.6
Georgia	230	100.0	79	34.5	123	53.8	27	11.8
Guam	7	100.0	4	57.2	2	36.8	0	6.0
Hawaii	54	100.0	17	31.5	33	61.4	4	7.1
Idaho	23	100.0	7	29.2	13	57.3	3	13.4
Illinois	338	100.0	132	39.1	172	50.9	34	10.0
Indiana	128	100.0	43	33.9	68	53.5	16	12.6
Iowa	53	100.0	17	32.2	28	53.8	7	14.1
Kansas	53	100.0	15	28.0	31	58.5	7	13.5
Kentucky	168	100.0	56	33.2	98	58.2	14	8.6
Louisiana	192	100.0	73	38.1	104	54.1	15	7.8
Maine	52	100.0	11	20.7	33	64.5	8	14.8
Maryland	101	100.0	44	43.2	49	48.6	8	8.2
Massachusetts	110	100.0	32	29.4	63	56.8	15	13.8
Michigan	272	100.0	72	26.6	162	59.7	37	13.7
Minnesota	91	100.0	36	39.9	47	51.6	8	8.5
Mississippi	109	100.0	36	32.8	63	57.9	10	9.2
Missouri	180	100.0	63	34.9	93	51.3	25	13.8
Montana	25	100.0	8	30.2	14	56.4	3	13.3
Nebraska	35	100.0	10	27.1	20	55.8	6	17.2
Nevada	28	100.0	10	34.8	15	53.5	3	11.7
New Hampshire	18	100.0	5	25.7	11	59.7	3	14.6
New Jersey	152	100.0	59	38.7	77	50.5	17	10.9
New Mexico	64	100.0	25	38.8	33	51.9	6	9.3
New York	720	100.0	157	21.8	462	64.1	102	14.1
North Carolina	209	100.0	73	35.0	112	53.5	24	11.5
North Dakota	14	100.0	4	30.5	7	53.7	2	15.8
Ohio	279	100.0	74	26.7	173	62.0	32	11.3
Oklahoma	107	100.0	35	32.3	64	59.6	9	8.2
Oregon	114	100.0	43	37.2	55	48.1	17	14.7
Pennsylvania	352	100.0	125	35.4	186	52.9	42	11.8
Rhode Island	33	100.0	13	39.2	16	47.2	5	13.6
South Carolina	122	100.0	43	35.3	70	57.1	9	7.6
South Dakota	16	100.0	6	37.9	8	48.7	2	13.3
Tennessee	215	100.0	66	30.9	123	57.1	26	12.1
Texas	489	100.0	211	43.2	230	46.9	48	9.9
Utah	33	100.0	12	37.7	16	47.6	5	14.7
Vermont	20	100.0	3	16.6	13	64.4	4	18.9
Virgin Islands	5	100.0	3	63.5	2	29.7	0	6.8
Virginia	150	100.0	44	29.5	87	58.0	19	12.5
Washington	133	100.0	48	36.3	73	55.0	12	8.7
West Virginia	96	100.0	32	33.4	56	58.3	8	8.3
Wisconsin	77	100.0	19	25.0	41	53.0	17	22.0
Wyoming	9	100.0	3	33.5	4	50.2	1	16.3

^a Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-4. Distribution of Participating Households by Shelter-Related Characteristics and by State

State	Households With Shelter Deduction		Households at the Shelter Cap		Average Monthly Shelter Expense (Dollars)	Average Shelter Deduction ^a (Dollars)
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent		
Total^b	4,357	59.4	735	10.0	310	186
Alabama	98	62.8	10	6.3	275	157
Alaska	6	49.0	1	7.9	354	236
Arizona	57	59.7	9	9.5	267	172
Arkansas	52	52.2	7	7.1	257	152
California	352	52.4	45	6.8	263	141
Colorado	44	62.8	9	12.6	322	182
Connecticut	53	63.2	14	16.7	359	215
Delaware	8	58.7	1	8.9	296	173
Dist. of Col.	15	41.1	2	4.5	190	157
Florida	276	66.4	31	7.4	325	186
Georgia	119	51.9	16	7.0	260	163
Guam	4	58.0	0	6.2	211	150
Hawaii	28	50.9	2	4.4	259	176
Idaho	12	52.7	3	10.8	294	156
Illinois	207	61.3	34	10.1	293	181
Indiana	74	57.5	11	8.5	284	161
Iowa	29	55.4	5	8.6	277	142
Kansas	32	60.5	5	8.6	298	159
Kentucky	78	46.6	8	4.9	229	136
Louisiana	107	55.5	13	6.6	257	156
Maine	36	70.0	5	10.5	377	216
Maryland	63	62.5	10	9.5	291	186
Massachusetts	75	68.0	14	12.3	396	213
Michigan	186	68.3	36	13.1	366	201
Minnesota	51	55.7	14	14.8	295	197
Mississippi	44	40.2	3	2.5	198	116
Missouri	111	61.5	19	10.3	290	167
Montana	18	71.9	3	13.2	344	180
Nebraska	23	64.8	3	9.6	319	161
Nevada	20	71.5	4	14.1	359	202
New Hampshire	14	75.7	4	21.1	447	231
New Jersey	101	66.0	16	10.8	347	220
New Mexico	31	48.9	5	7.4	253	157
New York	579	80.5	179	24.9	536	303
North Carolina	111	53.1	17	8.3	261	163
North Dakota	9	64.7	2	11.1	321	180
Ohio	150	53.9	21	7.5	287	168
Oklahoma	54	50.8	8	7.4	259	155
Oregon	64	55.7	13	11.0	286	172
Pennsylvania	214	60.6	29	8.1	297	161
Rhode Island	18	54.3	4	12.7	320	191
South Carolina	66	53.9	7	6.0	229	134
South Dakota	11	67.2	3	15.7	346	194
Tennessee	106	49.4	9	4.3	247	150
Texas	253	51.7	35	7.1	244	152
Utah	20	62.3	5	14.0	333	182
Vermont	14	68.7	3	15.9	410	209
Virgin Islands	2	38.2	0	6.8	134	98
Virginia	76	50.7	8	5.0	246	142
Washington	80	59.9	16	11.9	313	174
West Virginia	61	63.8	7	6.8	294	172
Wisconsin	40	52.8	10	12.6	337	187
Wyoming	5	51.6	1	8.7	273	165

^a Over households with a shelter deduction.

^b Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-5. Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Characteristics and by State

State	Households With:									
	Children		Elderly		Disabled		Earned Income		TANF or GA	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	3,955	53.9	1,542	21.0	2,017	27.5	1,993	27.2	2,274	31.0
Alabama	91	58.1	34	22.0	49	31.3	45	28.9	16	10.0
Alaska	8	57.0	2	13.2	3	20.1	4	31.6	8	59.1
Arizona	62	64.4	13	13.4	21	21.9	30	31.9	28	29.4
Arkansas	57	58.0	22	22.2	28	28.3	29	29.0	10	10.0
California	557	82.8	25	3.8	10	1.4	221	32.9	525	78.1
Colorado	35	49.4	16	23.3	23	32.2	21	30.4	25	36.1
Connecticut	37	44.6	16	18.7	28	32.7	11	12.7	41	48.9
Delaware	7	54.3	2	15.1	4	31.3	4	26.9	4	33.3
Dist. of Col.	20	54.6	5	13.2	8	21.4	5	12.9	15	42.8
Florida	179	43.1	146	35.1	116	28.0	104	24.9	74	17.8
Georgia	128	55.8	56	24.4	62	26.9	67	29.4	42	18.2
Guam	5	71.1	1	20.5	0	2.4	1	16.5	4	66.4
Hawaii	24	44.9	12	21.2	10	19.2	16	28.8	25	45.9
Idaho	13	55.8	5	19.4	7	29.6	9	37.1	7	30.5
Illinois	162	47.9	64	19.0	106	31.2	94	27.9	110	32.6
Indiana	68	53.2	26	20.4	46	36.0	35	27.1	28	21.5
Iowa	29	54.7	10	18.8	17	32.8	17	31.9	16	29.7
Kansas	24	45.0	11	21.2	21	38.6	15	28.5	12	22.7
Kentucky	87	51.8	36	21.6	65	38.5	43	25.8	32	18.9
Louisiana	116	60.6	38	19.6	56	29.4	66	34.3	26	13.5
Maine	18	34.3	16	30.4	20	38.9	10	20.0	9	18.1
Maryland	49	48.7	21	20.5	31	30.9	20	19.5	33	32.7
Massachusetts	57	51.9	21	18.9	38	34.6	18	16.7	48	43.9
Michigan	136	49.9	47	17.2	103	37.7	80	29.5	68	25.1
Minnesota	47	51.8	17	18.5	26	28.3	22	23.7	16	17.5
Mississippi	62	56.7	29	26.7	35	32.1	31	28.2	10	9.1
Missouri	91	50.6	37	20.3	52	28.9	52	28.7	42	23.2
Montana	13	51.7	5	19.7	7	29.3	9	34.1	4	17.4
Nebraska	17	48.7	7	20.9	12	32.8	11	30.4	11	30.9
Nevada	14	50.5	7	23.4	9	31.4	6	21.2	4	14.4
New Hampshire	9	47.4	3	19.2	7	38.0	3	15.3	8	41.5
New Jersey	72	47.6	38	25.3	45	29.6	24	15.9	61	40.3
New Mexico	40	62.5	11	17.7	16	24.9	20	32.1	22	34.9
New York	292	40.5	218	30.3	207	28.7	122	16.9	288	40.0
North Carolina	112	53.3	53	25.4	58	27.6	58	27.6	33	15.8
North Dakota	7	51.1	3	21.6	3	25.6	6	43.0	2	15.0
Ohio	137	49.0	58	20.6	120	43.0	66	23.6	83	29.6
Oklahoma	58	54.2	26	24.0	31	28.8	33	31.1	15	14.0
Oregon	51	44.9	22	18.8	30	26.6	34	30.0	30	26.2
Pennsylvania	162	45.9	68	19.2	115	32.6	98	27.9	115	32.5
Rhode Island	20	61.1	5	16.3	9	26.8	7	21.2	18	53.9
South Carolina	66	54.0	30	24.7	35	29.0	28	22.8	16	13.2
South Dakota	10	59.5	3	21.1	5	28.3	7	41.2	3	15.5
Tennessee	106	49.3	53	24.7	74	34.1	52	24.2	48	22.3
Texas	340	69.5	89	18.1	85	17.3	198	40.5	119	24.3
Utah	19	56.8	5	16.4	9	26.1	11	35.0	8	25.1
Vermont	10	49.0	5	27.5	6	31.8	4	21.4	10	52.2
Virgin Islands	3	68.1	1	24.4	0	2.8	2	43.6	1	24.5
Virginia	71	47.2	43	28.7	47	31.0	40	26.3	24	15.9
Washington	63	47.4	24	18.2	40	29.9	31	22.9	54	40.5
West Virginia	47	48.7	18	18.6	40	41.8	24	24.9	10	10.7
Wisconsin	42	54.3	17	21.8	23	30.4	26	34.1	12	15.3
Wyoming	6	64.6	1	13.5	2	26.5	4	45.6	1	5.8

^a Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-6. Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Income Sources and by State

State	Households With:									
	TANF		GA		SSI		Social Security		Earned Income	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	1,891	25.8	395	5.4	2,324	31.7	1,870	25.5	1,993	27.2
Alabama	15	9.9	0	0.2	56	36.1	47	30.0	45	28.9
Alaska	5	34.4	4	30.0	2	18.5	2	15.6	4	31.6
Arizona	26	27.5	2	2.0	24	24.6	16	17.1	30	31.9
Arkansas	10	10.0	–	–	33	33.1	32	32.4	29	29.0
California	476	70.8	52	7.7	–	–	29	4.3	221	32.9
Colorado	9	13.0	16	23.4	25	36.3	21	30.5	21	30.4
Connecticut	23	27.3	20	23.4	27	31.9	22	26.2	11	12.7
Delaware	3	24.9	1	8.4	4	29.7	3	22.3	4	26.9
Dist. of Col.	15	42.8	0	0.3	9	24.5	5	14.0	5	12.9
Florida	73	17.5	1	0.3	165	39.6	148	35.7	104	24.9
Georgia	42	18.1	0	0.1	71	31.1	71	30.9	67	29.4
Guam	2	33.1	2	33.9	–	–	1	9.7	1	16.5
Hawaii	19	34.1	6	11.9	14	25.7	9	17.1	16	28.8
Idaho	1	2.8	6	27.8	8	33.5	7	29.0	9	37.1
Illinois	70	20.6	41	12.2	119	35.2	72	21.3	94	27.9
Indiana	27	21.2	0	0.3	44	34.1	41	32.2	35	27.1
Iowa	15	29.4	0	0.3	17	32.4	15	28.3	17	31.9
Kansas	10	18.7	2	4.1	19	35.7	19	35.0	15	28.5
Kentucky	32	18.9	–	–	73	43.5	49	29.0	43	25.8
Louisiana	26	13.5	–	–	67	34.7	49	25.4	66	34.3
Maine	9	17.9	0	0.1	20	38.1	24	46.6	10	20.0
Maryland	23	22.8	10	9.9	33	32.7	24	23.7	20	19.5
Massachusetts	38	34.2	11	9.7	44	39.6	24	21.7	18	16.7
Michigan	65	23.9	3	1.2	98	36.1	68	25.1	80	29.5
Minnesota	12	13.3	4	4.3	30	33.1	22	23.8	22	23.7
Mississippi	10	9.1	–	–	44	40.6	40	36.9	31	28.2
Missouri	35	19.3	7	3.9	56	31.2	55	30.3	52	28.7
Montana	4	15.3	1	2.3	7	29.4	7	28.1	9	34.1
Nebraska	8	21.6	3	9.5	11	32.6	12	33.2	11	30.4
Nevada	4	13.8	0	0.6	9	33.4	9	31.3	6	21.2
New Hampshire	4	23.9	3	19.3	5	30.3	7	38.5	3	15.3
New Jersey	44	28.9	17	11.4	54	35.3	41	26.7	24	15.9
New Mexico	21	33.1	1	2.0	17	26.5	14	22.6	20	32.1
New York	198	27.5	90	12.5	301	41.8	186	25.9	122	16.9
North Carolina	33	15.8	–	–	67	31.8	75	35.6	58	27.6
North Dakota	2	14.4	0	0.7	4	28.5	4	32.7	6	43.0
Ohio	76	27.2	7	2.5	124	44.4	77	27.4	66	23.6
Oklahoma	12	11.1	4	3.6	38	35.2	33	31.0	33	31.1
Oregon	16	14.0	16	13.9	30	25.9	32	28.2	34	30.0
Pennsylvania	77	21.8	38	10.9	115	32.6	87	24.8	98	27.9
Rhode Island	17	51.4	1	2.4	9	27.6	8	23.3	7	21.2
South Carolina	16	13.1	0	0.1	44	36.0	30	24.3	28	22.8
South Dakota	2	12.6	1	4.3	5	27.8	5	29.7	7	41.2
Tennessee	47	22.0	0	0.2	79	36.9	73	34.0	52	24.2
Texas	119	24.3	–	–	121	24.8	108	22.1	198	40.5
Utah	7	21.2	1	3.9	9	27.9	7	21.2	11	35.0
Vermont	6	31.5	5	23.7	6	32.0	7	36.8	4	21.4
Virgin Islands	1	13.9	1	10.9	–	–	1	17.7	2	43.6
Virginia	22	14.9	2	1.0	58	38.4	51	33.9	40	26.3
Washington	43	32.4	11	8.2	44	33.1	28	20.7	31	22.9
West Virginia	9	9.6	1	1.1	40	41.1	27	28.0	24	24.9
Wisconsin	11	15.0	0	0.3	24	31.2	25	32.3	26	34.1
Wyoming	0	5.1	0	0.6	2	21.7	2	25.8	4	45.6

^a Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

– No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-7. Average Monthly Values of Selected Income Sources by State

State	Average Monthly Values ^a				
	TANF	GA	SSI	Social Security	Earned Income
Total	374	213	403	515	749
Alabama	156	101	372	497	796
Alaska	686	360	427	592	941
Arizona	283	182	394	505	757
Arkansas	165	–	340	513	855
California	532	227	–	474	719
Colorado	286	140	353	501	680
Connecticut	455	188	424	513	804
Delaware	298	144	437	513	896
Dist. of Col.	372	239	409	463	823
Florida	225	196	390	503	736
Georgia	242	225	356	519	786
Guam	547	406	–	447	986
Hawaii	526	349	425	528	733
Idaho	267	47	336	490	875
Illinois	254	81	421	505	661
Indiana	232	288	392	540	711
Iowa	344	143	384	540	681
Kansas	285	158	354	531	747
Kentucky	234	–	414	515	717
Louisiana	186	–	388	480	758
Maine	380	384	302	543	720
Maryland	343	138	398	511	725
Massachusetts	499	324	492	521	720
Michigan	377	231	434	534	841
Minnesota	285	189	392	512	687
Mississippi	144	–	366	487	768
Missouri	267	114	335	499	816
Montana	427	246	352	517	772
Nebraska	324	54	350	520	853
Nevada	308	229	355	520	945
New Hampshire	467	115	365	531	824
New Jersey	325	171	448	536	873
New Mexico	356	247	392	521	808
New York	455	337	477	533	716
North Carolina	228	–	321	526	694
North Dakota	402	322	300	485	610
Ohio	343	142	430	501	745
Oklahoma	263	58	345	493	791
Oregon	423	72	356	524	758
Pennsylvania	351	198	448	510	695
Rhode Island	466	193	382	518	814
South Carolina	150	244	421	514	862
South Dakota	283	170	332	539	678
Tennessee	187	189	377	530	718
Texas	165	–	335	497	762
Utah	349	252	365	501	878
Vermont	501	82	360	572	880
Virgin Islands	254	123	–	469	734
Virginia	262	139	362	517	744
Washington	442	304	432	511	742
West Virginia	288	270	415	521	801
Wisconsin	491	212	451	579	732
Wyoming	234	320	342	531	834

^a Average values are over households with income source.

– No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-8. Distribution of Entrant Households With and Without Expedited Service by State

State	Total Entrant Households (000)	Entrant Households With Expedited Service		Entrant Households Without Expedited Service	
		Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	401	131	32.7	270	67.3
Alabama	8	1	9.4	7	90.6
Alaska	1	0	31.6	1	68.4
Arizona	9	1	15.2	8	84.8
Arkansas	5	1	25.9	4	74.1
California	21	11	51.0	10	49.0
Colorado	6	2	30.4	4	69.6
Connecticut	3	1	22.2	3	77.8
Delaware	1	0	29.2	1	70.8
Dist. of Col.	2	1	52.2	1	47.8
Florida	33	8	24.5	25	75.5
Georgia	20	4	18.7	16	81.3
Guam	0	0	10.2	0	89.8
Hawaii	1	0	21.6	1	78.4
Idaho	2	1	34.5	1	65.5
Illinois	18	7	40.8	10	59.2
Indiana	8	2	26.2	6	73.8
Iowa	4	2	46.1	2	53.9
Kansas	3	1	26.2	2	73.8
Kentucky	11	5	45.9	6	54.1
Louisiana	18	4	25.1	13	74.9
Maine	2	1	32.5	1	67.5
Maryland	6	3	41.2	4	58.8
Massachusetts	10	4	38.0	6	62.0
Michigan	14	4	32.7	9	67.3
Minnesota	4	1	28.6	3	71.4
Mississippi	4	1	22.6	3	77.4
Missouri	9	5	57.0	4	43.0
Montana	1	1	62.1	1	37.9
Nebraska	2	0	20.2	2	79.8
Nevada	3	1	25.7	2	74.3
New Hampshire	1	1	57.0	1	43.0
New Jersey	5	1	21.6	4	78.4
New Mexico	5	1	26.0	3	74.0
New York	21	7	33.7	14	66.3
North Carolina	15	6	37.1	10	62.9
North Dakota	1	0	9.9	0	90.1
Ohio	12	2	13.1	10	86.9
Oklahoma	9	3	34.3	6	65.7
Oregon	5	2	43.2	3	56.8
Pennsylvania	15	7	47.7	8	52.3
Rhode Island	1	0	36.1	1	63.9
South Carolina	6	1	11.8	6	88.2
South Dakota	1	1	36.5	1	63.5
Tennessee	12	3	26.2	9	73.8
Texas	32	13	40.0	19	60.0
Utah	2	1	53.6	1	46.4
Vermont	1	0	7.4	1	92.6
Virgin Islands	0	0	58.0	0	42.0
Virginia	7	3	41.9	4	58.1
Washington	10	3	34.8	7	65.2
West Virginia	4	1	22.4	3	77.6
Wisconsin	7	2	29.1	5	70.9
Wyoming	1	0	48.6	0	51.4

^a Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-9. Distribution of Participating Households by Race/Ethnic Origin of Household Head and by State

State	Race/Ethnic Origin of Household Head									
	White		African-American		Hispanic		Other ^a		Nonparticipating Household Head ^b	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^c	3,238	44.1	2,411	32.9	952	13.0	307	4.2	428	5.83
Alabama	59	38.1	96	61.3	0	0.2	0	0.1	1	0.37
Alaska	6	45.1	1	5.6	0	2.4	6	44.6	0	2.34
Arizona	35	37.1	6	6.7	25	26.2	18	18.8	11	11.19
Arkansas	55	55.4	42	42.4	1	0.6	1	1.0	1	0.57
California	167	24.8	112	16.6	144	21.4	60	8.9	190	28.26
Colorado	36	51.4	8	11.6	21	30.4	2	2.2	3	4.38
Connecticut	32	37.6	24	28.0	27	31.8	1	0.9	1	1.66
Delaware	5	38.5	7	52.6	1	5.7	0	1.9	0	1.31
Dist. of Col.	1	2.1	34	94.8	0	0.9	0	1.1	0	1.08
Florida	138	33.1	131	31.6	125	30.1	3	0.8	18	4.38
Georgia	77	33.4	147	64.1	1	0.4	1	0.5	3	1.52
Guam	0	3.0	-	-	-	-	6	85.4	1	11.57
Hawaii	14	25.6	1	1.6	1	1.6	37	67.7	2	3.61
Idaho	20	85.1	0	1.3	2	6.6	1	2.8	1	4.25
Illinois	114	33.8	185	54.7	21	6.3	10	2.9	8	2.37
Indiana	82	63.8	40	31.3	3	2.2	1	0.7	3	1.96
Iowa	44	83.4	5	10.3	1	1.6	2	3.3	1	1.39
Kansas	38	71.6	10	19.2	2	4.1	1	2.3	1	2.71
Kentucky	141	84.0	23	14.0	1	0.3	1	0.8	2	0.95
Louisiana	55	28.5	133	69.3	1	0.7	1	0.7	2	0.86
Maine	50	96.9	0	0.5	0	0.2	1	1.5	0	0.87
Maryland	36	35.8	59	58.5	2	1.5	3	2.7	2	1.54
Massachusetts	65	58.8	11	9.6	24	21.8	4	4.0	6	5.80
Michigan	136	49.9	119	43.7	7	2.7	6	2.3	4	1.31
Minnesota	51	55.6	16	18.0	2	2.3	11	11.8	11	12.31
Mississippi	28	25.4	76	69.9	-	-	0	0.4	5	4.23
Missouri	111	61.5	64	35.6	1	0.6	1	0.7	3	1.65
Montana	19	75.6	0	0.6	0	0.8	6	22.1	0	0.83
Nebraska	25	70.3	6	17.7	2	6.7	2	4.3	0	1.03
Nevada	17	58.9	7	23.5	3	10.2	1	3.9	1	3.49
New Hampshire	15	84.6	0	0.3	0	1.7	2	11.7	0	1.71
New Jersey	42	27.6	62	40.4	39	25.8	5	3.4	4	2.85
New Mexico	17	27.3	2	3.7	33	51.4	8	12.3	3	5.37
New York	249	34.6	221	30.7	178	24.7	27	3.8	45	6.21
North Carolina	83	39.6	111	53.1	2	0.8	5	2.6	8	3.88
North Dakota	10	75.9	0	1.6	0	0.4	3	20.5	0	1.55
Ohio	170	60.8	96	34.2	5	1.7	3	1.1	6	2.15
Oklahoma	71	66.0	21	19.9	3	3.2	10	9.1	2	1.78
Oregon	95	82.9	5	4.5	5	4.1	5	4.5	5	4.09
Pennsylvania	189	53.5	122	34.6	29	8.1	9	2.6	4	1.14
Rhode Island	18	54.6	4	11.3	4	12.3	4	12.0	3	9.86
South Carolina	36	29.6	83	68.1	1	0.9	1	0.4	1	0.99
South Dakota	10	58.6	0	0.6	0	1.5	6	37.9	0	1.42
Tennessee	130	60.3	81	37.8	1	0.2	1	0.3	3	1.40
Texas	106	21.6	113	23.1	215	44.0	6	1.2	50	10.22
Utah	25	76.0	1	2.3	3	8.3	3	9.2	1	4.23
Vermont	19	96.7	0	1.4	-	-	0	1.3	0	0.55
Virgin Islands	0	2.1	3	60.1	1	22.6	0	9.1	0	6.14
Virginia	63	42.0	77	50.9	3	2.0	6	4.0	2	1.13
Washington	99	74.2	11	8.1	7	5.3	11	8.5	5	3.87
West Virginia	90	93.4	6	6.3	-	-	0	0.1	0	0.19
Wisconsin	40	52.2	27	34.8	4	5.5	3	4.4	2	3.08
Wyoming	7	77.0	0	2.3	1	9.2	1	9.9	0	1.54

^a Other includes Asian, American Indian and Unknown.

^b Household heads who are not participating with the household. Some household heads in this category are in separate food stamp cases not included in the FSPQC sample. This category also includes some households with no household head and no adult listed on the file.

^c Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

- No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-10. Distribution of Participants by Age and by State

State	Preschool Age Child		School Age Child		Nonelderly Adult		Elderly Adult		Unknown Age	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	2,846	16.7	5,919	34.6	6,623	38.7	1,702	10.0	2	0.0
Alabama	62	16.0	139	35.6	152	39.0	37	9.4	-	-
Alaska	6	15.0	15	37.1	17	42.5	2	5.3	-	-
Arizona	54	20.7	99	37.7	95	36.2	14	5.3	0	0.0
Arkansas	39	15.7	81	32.3	105	42.1	24	9.8	0	0.0
California	357	19.1	898	47.9	591	31.6	27	1.4	-	-
Colorado	25	16.6	50	32.8	60	39.3	17	11.3	-	-
Connecticut	23	13.4	59	33.7	76	43.4	17	9.6	-	-
Delaware	5	15.7	11	35.6	13	41.7	2	6.8	0	0.1
Dist. of Col.	15	17.5	29	34.4	36	42.4	5	5.7	-	-
Florida	136	15.6	269	30.8	308	35.2	162	18.5	-	-
Georgia	95	17.1	197	35.4	203	36.5	61	11.0	-	-
Guam	5	21.9	8	39.1	7	31.5	2	7.3	0	0.1
Hawaii	17	15.1	35	29.8	51	43.7	13	11.4	-	-
Idaho	10	17.7	19	33.6	23	39.8	5	8.9	-	-
Illinois	131	17.3	248	32.7	307	40.5	72	9.5	-	-
Indiana	57	18.8	97	32.2	120	39.9	27	9.1	-	-
Iowa	22	18.0	37	30.5	52	42.8	11	8.6	0	0.1
Kansas	19	16.5	34	29.8	48	42.8	12	10.9	-	-
Kentucky	57	14.3	120	29.9	183	45.5	42	10.4	-	-
Louisiana	88	17.5	180	35.9	193	38.4	41	8.2	-	-
Maine	11	11.3	23	24.4	44	46.5	17	17.8	-	-
Maryland	31	14.4	73	33.5	90	41.2	23	10.4	1	0.5
Massachusetts	39	15.8	90	36.8	92	37.7	24	9.7	-	-
Michigan	99	16.0	215	34.5	258	41.3	51	8.2	-	-
Minnesota	33	16.8	70	36.0	73	37.5	19	9.6	0	0.0
Mississippi	40	14.7	103	38.0	96	35.3	33	12.1	-	-
Missouri	66	16.1	134	32.6	171	41.8	39	9.5	-	-
Montana	11	18.3	17	29.7	25	43.3	5	8.8	-	-
Nebraska	14	17.3	24	30.4	33	42.4	8	9.9	-	-
Nevada	11	17.2	22	34.0	25	38.1	7	10.6	-	-
New Hampshire	6	16.1	12	29.9	17	44.4	4	9.6	-	-
New Jersey	49	15.0	111	33.8	125	38.1	43	13.0	0	0.0
New Mexico	29	17.2	61	35.9	66	39.2	13	7.6	-	-
New York	203	14.3	424	29.8	553	38.8	244	17.1	-	-
North Carolina	86	18.2	147	31.1	180	38.1	59	12.5	0	0.0
North Dakota	5	17.2	9	30.4	13	42.3	3	10.1	-	-
Ohio	102	16.5	201	32.7	253	41.1	60	9.7	-	-
Oklahoma	44	17.1	84	32.6	101	39.2	28	11.0	-	-
Oregon	36	15.7	67	28.9	105	45.5	23	9.9	-	-
Pennsylvania	103	13.5	252	32.8	339	44.2	73	9.5	-	-
Rhode Island	16	20.8	26	34.3	28	37.4	6	7.6	-	-
South Carolina	44	15.3	103	35.7	109	37.8	32	11.2	-	-
South Dakota	8	17.9	16	35.2	17	38.5	4	8.4	-	-
Tennessee	77	15.7	154	31.6	198	40.6	59	12.1	-	-
Texas	267	20.2	487	36.8	463	35.0	106	8.0	-	-
Utah	14	18.2	27	34.1	32	40.3	6	7.5	-	-
Vermont	6	14.4	13	29.3	18	43.0	6	13.2	-	-
Virgin Islands	2	14.2	7	44.0	5	32.5	1	9.3	-	-
Virginia	49	15.0	100	30.6	129	39.7	48	14.7	-	-
Washington	51	17.5	84	28.8	128	44.0	28	9.8	-	-
West Virginia	29	12.9	63	27.4	116	51.0	20	8.6	0	0.0
Wisconsin	35	18.3	68	35.9	67	35.7	19	10.1	-	-
Wyoming	4	17.6	8	35.4	10	41.7	1	5.2	-	-

^a Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

- No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-11. Distribution of Participants by Citizenship Status and State

State	All Participants ^a		Citizens ^b		Non-Citizens	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	17,091	100.0	16,291	100.0	745	100.0
Alabama	390	2.3	390	2.4	0	0.0
Alaska	39	0.2	39	0.2	1	0.1
Arizona	262	1.5	254	1.6	8	1.1
Arkansas	250	1.5	239	1.5	1	0.2
California	1,873	11.0	1,682	10.3	190	25.5
Colorado	152	0.9	149	0.9	3	0.4
Connecticut	175	1.0	170	1.0	4	0.5
Delaware	32	0.2	32	0.2	0	0.0
Dist. of Col.	85	0.5	85	0.5	1	0.1
Florida	875	5.1	790	4.8	84	11.3
Georgia	557	3.3	550	3.4	7	1.0
Guam	22	0.1	21	0.1	0	0.0
Hawaii	116	0.7	111	0.7	5	0.6
Idaho	57	0.3	55	0.3	2	0.3
Illinois	758	4.4	739	4.5	19	2.6
Indiana	302	1.8	300	1.8	2	0.3
Iowa	122	0.7	119	0.7	2	0.3
Kansas	113	0.7	110	0.7	3	0.4
Kentucky	403	2.4	401	2.5	2	0.3
Louisiana	502	2.9	501	3.1	1	0.2
Maine	95	0.6	94	0.6	1	0.1
Maryland	218	1.3	212	1.3	5	0.7
Massachusetts	244	1.4	224	1.4	21	2.8
Michigan	623	3.6	586	3.6	29	3.9
Minnesota	195	1.1	175	1.1	20	2.7
Mississippi	272	1.6	271	1.7	1	0.1
Missouri	410	2.4	405	2.5	5	0.7
Montana	59	0.3	58	0.4	1	0.1
Nebraska	79	0.5	76	0.5	3	0.4
Nevada	64	0.4	62	0.4	2	0.2
New Hampshire	39	0.2	38	0.2	1	0.1
New Jersey	328	1.9	312	1.9	16	2.2
New Mexico	169	1.0	164	1.0	5	0.7
New York	1,424	8.3	1,255	7.7	140	18.8
North Carolina	473	2.8	469	2.9	4	0.6
North Dakota	31	0.2	30	0.2	1	0.1
Ohio	616	3.6	607	3.7	9	1.2
Oklahoma	258	1.5	255	1.6	2	0.3
Oregon	231	1.4	221	1.4	10	1.4
Pennsylvania	766	4.5	756	4.6	11	1.4
Rhode Island	76	0.4	71	0.4	4	0.5
South Carolina	287	1.7	286	1.8	1	0.1
South Dakota	45	0.3	44	0.3	1	0.1
Tennessee	488	2.9	486	3.0	2	0.3
Texas	1,322	7.7	1,262	7.7	59	7.9
Utah	79	0.5	76	0.5	4	0.5
Vermont	43	0.3	42	0.3	1	0.1
Virgin Islands	15	0.1	15	0.1	0	0.1
Virginia	326	1.9	317	1.9	10	1.3
Washington	290	1.7	254	1.6	35	4.8
West Virginia	228	1.3	227	1.4	0	0.1
Wisconsin	189	1.1	182	1.1	6	0.8
Wyoming	24	0.1	24	0.1	0	0.0

^a This category includes participants whose citizenship status is unknown or missing; therefore, the total may not equal the sum of the other columns.

^b Because of an administrative change in how citizenship data were collected in the FSPQC, naturalized citizens, permanent resident aliens and individual classifications of permanent resident aliens cannot be identified. Citizenship tables in this report contain information only for citizens and non-citizens and therefore are not directly comparable with tables in *Characteristics of Food Stamp Households* reports prior to the Fiscal Year 1999 edition.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-12. Distribution of All Non-Citizen^a FSP Participants by State and Age

State	Total	Children		Nonelderly Adult		Elderly Adult	
		Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	745	204	27.4	345	46.3	196	26.3
Alabama	0	-	-	-	-	0	100.0
Alaska	1	0	25.9	0	66.5	0	7.6
Arizona	8	1	14.0	5	56.7	2	29.2
Arkansas	1	0	28.3	1	49.7	0	22.0
California	190	64	33.6	117	61.8	9	4.6
Colorado	3	0	9.1	1	47.4	1	43.6
Connecticut	4	1	14.5	1	28.9	2	56.6
Delaware	0	-	-	-	-	0	100.0
Dist. of Col.	1	0	20.3	0	39.9	0	39.8
Florida	84	12	14.0	36	42.9	36	43.1
Georgia	7	3	41.0	3	36.3	2	22.7
Guam	0	0	24.1	0	31.3	0	44.6
Hawaii	5	0	10.9	1	31.2	3	57.8
Idaho	2	1	33.7	1	41.3	1	25.0
Illinois	19	3	15.5	5	27.7	11	56.8
Indiana	2	1	39.9	0	26.6	1	33.5
Iowa	2	1	36.5	1	39.4	1	24.1
Kansas	3	1	23.9	1	43.3	1	32.8
Kentucky	2	1	46.3	1	53.7	-	-
Louisiana	1	-	-	1	42.6	1	57.4
Maine	1	0	8.2	0	49.4	0	42.4
Maryland	5	1	23.1	2	34.0	2	42.0
Massachusetts	21	7	35.2	8	37.0	6	27.8
Michigan	29	14	50.1	10	34.6	4	15.3
Minnesota	20	9	46.4	8	39.6	3	14.0
Mississippi	1	-	-	0	78.3	0	21.7
Missouri	5	2	43.0	2	39.2	1	17.8
Montana	1	0	45.5	0	39.8	0	14.7
Nebraska	3	1	48.9	1	44.0	0	7.1
Nevada	2	0	15.5	1	54.6	1	29.9
New Hampshire	1	0	9.4	0	62.9	0	27.8
New Jersey	16	2	12.6	6	35.2	9	52.2
New Mexico	5	0	5.0	3	64.4	2	30.7
New York	140	30	21.3	50	36.0	60	42.7
North Carolina	4	2	41.0	2	41.2	1	17.7
North Dakota	1	0	38.0	1	58.1	0	3.9
Ohio	9	3	38.1	3	30.2	3	31.7
Oklahoma	2	0	11.6	1	36.4	1	52.1
Oregon	10	3	27.5	5	47.8	2	24.7
Pennsylvania	11	2	21.1	3	28.0	5	50.8
Rhode Island	4	2	42.5	1	25.3	1	32.2
South Carolina	1	1	60.3	0	30.3	0	9.4
South Dakota	1	0	38.7	0	47.2	0	14.2
Tennessee	2	1	49.4	0	24.4	1	26.1
Texas	59	12	20.5	39	66.9	7	12.6
Utah	4	1	35.6	2	43.5	1	20.9
Vermont	1	0	73.6	0	18.0	0	8.5
Virgin Islands	0	0	39.9	0	25.5	0	34.6
Virginia	10	3	35.1	3	30.9	3	34.0
Washington	35	14	38.3	13	36.1	9	25.6
West Virginia	0	0	20.8	0	59.6	-	-
Wisconsin	6	1	21.9	3	45.6	2	32.5
Wyoming	0	-	-	0	100.0	-	-

^a Because of an administrative change in how citizenship data were collected in the FSPQC, naturalized citizens, permanent resident aliens and individual classifications of permanent resident aliens cannot be identified. Citizenship tables in this report contain information only for citizens and non-citizens and therefore are not directly comparable with tables in *Characteristics of Food Stamp Households* reports prior to the Fiscal Year 1999 edition.

- No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

APPENDIX C

**CHANGES TO THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM DUE
TO RECENT FEDERAL LEGISLATION**

Recent federal legislation has had a significant impact on the FSP, affecting eligibility, program requirements, and benefit levels. The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) enacted on August 22, 1996, disqualified many permanent resident aliens (PRAs), expanded work requirements and set time limits on benefits for able-bodied adults living in households without dependents, and changed deduction amounts and the maximum benefit calculation.

The Balanced Budget Act of 1997, which took effect in fiscal year 1998, allowed states to exempt a percentage of their participants who were subject to work requirements from the FSP time limits set by PRWORA. The Balanced Budget Act also increased funding for the Food Stamp Employment and Training Program and set up requirements for states' use of those funds.

The Agricultural Research, Extension and Education Reform Act of 1998 (AREERA) reversed another PRWORA provision, restoring eligibility to certain legal aliens.

Permanent Resident Alien Disqualification

Legally resident aliens are immigrants entitled to live permanently in the United States. They have either chosen not to apply for citizenship, or they do not meet citizenship requirements. Prior to PRWORA, four types of legally resident aliens were eligible to participate in the FSP: immigrants accorded permanent resident status; aliens accorded refugee status; aliens granted political asylum; and aliens granted a stay of deportation.¹ Title IV of PRWORA disqualified from the FSP most aliens with permanent resident status.

Beginning in September 1996, new FSP applicants were subject to these alien restrictions. PRAs already receiving food stamps were not subject to the alien restrictions until their first recertification after March 31, 1997, or one year after the date PRWORA was enacted, whichever came first. If an alien became a naturalized citizen, he or she became eligible for benefits on the same basis as other citizens.

PRAs with significant work history and those with military service to the United States were exempt from the alien restrictions on FSP participation in PRWORA. Significant work history is defined as 40 or more quarters (10 or more years) of work experience in the United States and can be acquired either through an alien's own work, work by a spouse while married, work by a parent while a minor child, or any combination of the three. Veterans and individuals who were serving in the United States Armed Forces were also exempt, along with their spouses and minor children.

Refugees, asylees and deportees were exempt from the alien provision of PRWORA for five years after they entered the country. At that point, if these aliens had not naturalized, they became subject to the same restrictions as PRAs.

¹Illegal aliens and non-immigrants (students, tourists, visitors and people with work visas) have never been eligible for benefits.

Effective November 1, 1998, the AREERA restored eligibility to some PRAs who were living in the United States when PRWORA was enacted. In addition, it extended the eligibility period for refugees, asylees, and deportees from five years to seven years. Thus, for most of fiscal year 1999, the following aliens were eligible for benefits:

Aliens eligible for *seven years after admitted or granted status*:

- People refugee status
- People granted political asylum
- People granted a stay of deportation
- Cuban or Haitian immigrants admitted under the Refugee Education Assistance Act (REEA)
- Amerasian immigrants admitted under the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Program Appropriations Act

Permanent Resident Aliens eligible *indefinitely*:

- PRAs credited with 40 quarters of work, as well as their spouse and/or children
- PRAs with a military connection (veteran, active duty, spouse, and/or children)
- PRAs lawfully in the United States on August 22, 1996 and age 65 or older on August 22, 1996
- PRAs lawfully in the United States on August 22, 1996 and under age 18
- PRAs lawfully in the United States on August 22, 1996 and disabled or blind

Certain non-PRAs may also be eligible, provided they meet one of the criteria listed above. For example, some parolees, conditional entrants, and battered spouses and/or children are eligible if they meet one of the criteria listed above, even though they are not PRAs.

Two additional groups of aliens may be eligible indefinitely, without meeting any of the above criteria:

- Certain Hmong or Highland Laotians and spouse and children (many are admitted as refugees)
- American Indians born in Canada to whom section 289 of the INA applies, and members of Indian tribes defined in section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

Because of an administrative change in how citizenship data were collected in the FSPQC, naturalized citizens, permanent resident aliens, and individual classifications of PRAs cannot be identified. Therefore, citizenship tables in this report include data only for citizens and non-citizens.

Work Requirements

PRWORA instituted a work requirement on able-bodied FSP participants age 18 to 49 who were living in households without children. Individuals subject to the work requirement need to do one of the following: (1) work at least 20 hours per week; (2) participate in an approved employment and training (E&T) program for at least 20 hours per week; or (3) participate in Workfare or a comparable program. Individuals subject to, but not meeting, the work requirement can only receive food stamp benefits for three months in a 36-month period.

Most food stamp participants are not subject to the work requirement. Any individual who is under 18 or over 49, physically or mentally unfit for employment, pregnant, or a parent or other member of a household with responsibility for a dependent child is not subject to the work requirement. Furthermore, people who are also exempt from the FSP work registration provision under subsection (d)(2) of 7 U.S.C. 2015 are not subject to the work requirement. This includes anyone who is:

- Responsible for the care of an incapacitated person or a dependent child under age 6
- A student who meets FSP eligibility requirements
- A regular participant in a drug addiction or alcoholic treatment and rehabilitation program
- Working at least 30 hours per week (or earning more than what would be earned if working 30 hours per week at the minimum wage)
- Subject to and complying with a work registration requirement under another program (either under Title IV of the Social Security Act or under the federal-state unemployment compensation system).

An individual who lost eligibility under PRWORA can regain it by working or participating in an E&T program for 80 or more hours in a 30-day period or by complying with a workfare program for 30 days. An individual who regains eligibility in this way remains eligible as long as he or she continues to meet the work requirement. If, after regaining eligibility, an individual fails to meet the work requirement, he or she remains eligible for three consecutive months starting on the date the individual notifies the state agency that he or she no longer meets the work requirement. An individual may only receive these 3 additional months once in any 36-month period.

At a state's request, USDA may waive the work requirement for any group of individuals if the Secretary determines that where they live has either an unemployment rate of over 10 percent or an insufficient number of jobs to provide employment. In addition, each state may exempt up to 15 percent of the people who, after applying all other exemptions and waivers, would still lose eligibility because of the work requirement. Figure C shows which FSP participants can lose eligibility under PRWORA.

The Balanced Budget Act of 1997, which took effect in fiscal year 1998, allowed states to exempt 15 percent of the state's ABAWDs from the FSP time limits imposed by PROWRA. In addition, the Balanced Budget Act increased funds for the Food Stamp Employment and Training Program, restricted how the funds could be used and made them available to states until expended. States were required to earmark 80 percent of their federal food stamp employment and training funds to provide approved work or training programs for childless, able-bodied 18- to 49-year-olds.

Income Deductions and Vehicle Allowance

Before PRWORA, the standard income deduction was typically adjusted for inflation each October. PRWORA froze the standard deduction at the 1996 level of \$134 for the 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia. The amounts for Alaska and Hawaii were also frozen (see Appendix D).

The excess shelter deduction remained at \$247 until December 31, 1996, but rose to \$250 on January 1, 1997 and \$275 at the beginning of fiscal year 1999. It is set to rise once more to \$300 at the beginning of fiscal year 2001, with no additional planned increases.

The vehicle allowance was scheduled to be increased to \$5,000 in fiscal year 1997, and indexed for inflation beginning in October 1996. However, PRWORA raised the allowance to only \$4,650 with no scheduled increase.

Household Definition

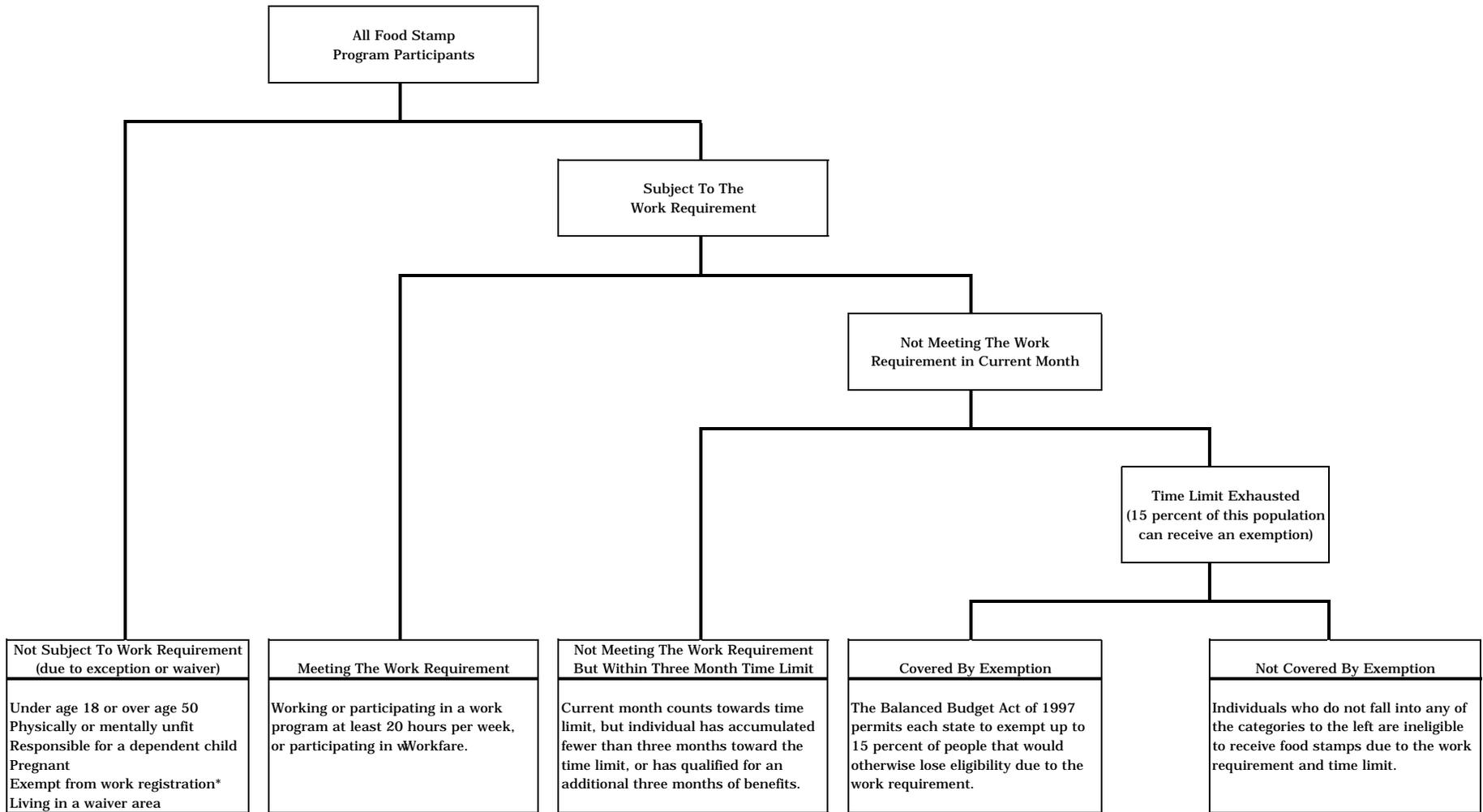
Prior to PRWORA, children in the household age 21 and under who were married or parents were excluded from the household. With the enactment of PRWORA, these children and their families must be included in the household.

Benefit Calculation

Since 1991, the maximum food stamp benefit had been set at 103% of the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP), which is indexed annually for inflation in food prices. Under PRWORA, beginning in 1997 the maximum benefit was set at 100% of the TFP, with the requirement that benefits not drop lower than the 1996 levels. The maximum benefit levels in 1998 and 1999 increased at the rate of inflation in food prices.

FIGURE C

FOOD STAMP PARTICIPANTS AFFECTED BY PRWORA'S WORK REQUIREMENT AND TIME LIMIT



* Exempt from FSP work registration for any of the following reasons: (1) caring for a dependent child under age 6; (2) meeting a work requirement under another program; (3) caring for an ill or incapacitated person; (4) meeting the FSP's student eligibility criteria; (5) in a drug or alcohol rehabilitation program.

APPENDIX D

**FISCAL YEAR 2000 FSP PARAMETERS
AND MAXIMUM BENEFIT AMOUNTS**

Table D-1. HHS Poverty Income Guidelines for Fiscal Year 2000 FSP^a

Household Size	Continental United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$8,240	\$10,320	\$9,490
2	11,060	13,840	12,730
3	13,880	17,360	15,970
4	16,700	20,880	19,210
5	19,520	24,400	22,450
6	22,340	27,920	25,690
7	25,160	31,440	28,930
8	27,980	34,960	32,170
Each Additional Member	+2,820	+3,520	+3,240

^aThese numbers, which were used as poverty guidelines for the FSP in fiscal year 2000, were issued by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and published in the March 1999 Federal Register. The Bureau of the Census establishes different poverty thresholds which are used primarily for statistical purposes.

Source: 64 *Federal Register* 52, March 18, 1999.

Table D-2. FSP Maximum Allowable Gross Monthly Income Eligibility Standards in Fiscal Year 2000^a

Household Size	Continental United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$893	\$1,118	\$1,029
2	1,199	1,500	1,380
3	1,504	1,881	1,731
4	1,810	2,262	2,082
5	2,115	2,644	2,433
6	2,421	3,025	2,784
7	2,726	3,406	3,135
8	3,032	3,788	3,486
Each Additional Member	+306	+382	+351

^aThe fiscal year 2000 FSP gross income limits are based on the 1999 poverty guidelines issued by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and published in the March 1999 Federal Register. (See Table D-1.) FNS derived the fiscal year 2000 net income limits by multiplying the 1999 poverty guidelines by 130 percent, dividing the results by 12 and then rounding up to the nearest dollar. The 1999 poverty guidelines were developed on the basis of the 1998 Census poverty thresholds, so the gross income limits applied to food stamp households in fiscal year 2000 are based on 1998 poverty measures.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table D-3. FSP Maximum Allowable Net Monthly Income Eligibility Standards in Fiscal Year 2000

Household Size	Continental United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$687	\$860	\$791
2	922	1,154	1,061
3	1,157	1,447	1,331
4	1,392	1,740	1,601
5	1,627	2,034	1,871
6	1,862	2,327	2,141
7	2,097	2,620	2,411
8	2,332	2,914	2,681
Each Additional Member	+235	+294	+270

^aThe fiscal year 2000 FSP net income limits are based on the 1999 poverty guidelines issued by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and published in the March 1999 Federal Register. (See Table D-1.) FNS derived the fiscal year 2000 net income limits by dividing the 1999 poverty guidelines by 12 and rounding up to the nearest dollar. The 1999 poverty guidelines were developed on the basis of the 1998 Census poverty thresholds, so the net income limits applied to food stamp households in fiscal year 2000 are based on 1998 poverty measures.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table D-4. Value of Standard, Maximum Dependent-Care, and Excess Shelter Expense Deductions in the Continental United States and Outlying Areas in Fiscal Year 2000

Area	Standard ^a	Maximum Dependent-Care ^{b,c}	Excess Shelter
Continental United States	\$134	\$200/\$175	\$275
Alaska	229	200/175	478
Hawaii.....	189	200/175	393
Guam	269	200/175	334
Virgin Islands.....	118	200/175	203

^aPrior to fiscal year 1997, the standard deduction was adjusted each October to reflect changes in the CPI-U for nonfood items. Since fiscal year 1997, the standard deduction has been frozen at fiscal year 1996 levels.

^bThe household limit on the dependent-care deduction is equal to the maximum dependent-care deduction multiplied by the number of dependents in the household.

^cThe higher dependent-care deduction pertains to dependents under age 2; the lower deduction is for dependents age 2 or more.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table D-5. Value of Maximum Food Stamp Benefit in the Continental United States and Outlying Areas in Fiscal Year 2000^{a,b}

Household Size	Continental U.S.	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1	\$127	\$158	\$202	\$245	\$199	\$188	\$164
2	234	290	370	450	365	345	301
3	335	415	530	645	523	495	431
4	426	528	673	819	664	628	548
5	506	627	799	973	789	746	651
6	607	752	959	1,168	947	896	781
7	671	831	1,060	1,291	1,047	990	863
8	767	950	1,212	1,475	1,196	1,131	987
Each Additional Member	+96	+119	+152	+184	+150	+141	+123

^a The maximum benefit values are effective from October 1, 1999 to September 30, 2000 and are based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in the preceding June for a reference family of four, rounded to the lowest dollar increment.

^b Due to the unusual nature of Alaskan terrain and climate, areas outside major urban centers are less accessible to food distributors. Therefore the value of the maximum benefit is adjusted to account for differences in the estimated cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in various regions. All regions of the state are classified as Rural I, Rural II, or Urban for this purpose.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

APPENDIX E
SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

THE SAMPLE

The estimates in this report are derived from a sample of households selected for review as part of the Food Stamp Program Quality Control System (FSPQC), an ongoing review of food stamp household circumstances. The FSPQC is designed to determine (1) if households are eligible to participate or are receiving the correct benefit amount and (2) if household participation is correctly denied or terminated. The FSPQC is based on a national probability sample of approximately 47,000 participating food stamp households, and on a somewhat smaller number of denials and terminations. The national sample of participating households collected in the FSPQC is stratified by the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. Annual required state samples range from a minimum of 300 to 2,400 reviews, depending on the size of the state's caseload. State agencies select an independent sample each month that is generally proportionate to the size of the monthly participating caseload.

The estimates presented in Appendices A and B of this report are derived from the fiscal year 2000 FSPQC sample of participating food stamp households. The fiscal year 2000 data is made up of monthly samples from October 1999 through September 2000.

Target Universe

The target universe of this study included all participating households (active cases) subject to quality control review in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.¹

While almost all participating food stamp households are included in the target universe, certain types of households not amenable to review are not included. Specifically, the universe includes all households receiving food stamps during the review period except those in which the participants (1) died or moved outside the state; (2) received benefits through a disaster certification authorized by FNS; (3) were under investigation for FSP fraud (including those with pending fraud hearings) and/or were appealing a notice of adverse action; or (4) received restored benefits in accordance with the state manual, but were otherwise ineligible. The sampling unit within the universe each month is the active food stamp household as specified in FNS regulations.

Weighting

The estimates for fiscal year 2000 in this report are based on a sample of 46,963 valid observations. The sample records have been weighted, based on the number of households participating in the food stamp program in each month in fiscal year 2000 as reported to FNS.²

¹Participating households in Guam and the Virgin Islands have been included in the target universe since fiscal year 1993. Prior to that year the universe excluded households in those areas.

²Case record sample weights of states that had disproportionately stratified quality control sample designs were adjusted to reflect the stratification.

Thus, when the sample is weighted, it contains the total number of households that actually participated in the FSP over any given time period. A separate person-level weight was not created, however. Therefore, although the number of households in the weighted sample is equal to the number of households found in program operations data provided by FNS, the number of participants in the weighted sample is not exactly equal to the number in program data.

Comparison to Participation Data

The following table compares the quality control sample-based estimates to aggregate program participation data for fiscal year 2000.

Average Monthly Value	Fiscal Year 2000	
	Program Data	FSPQC Sample
Number of households	7,334,501	7,334,501
Number of participants	17,163,304	17,091,325
Value of benefits	\$1,248,997,501	\$1,159,007,595
Average household size	2.34	2.33
Average benefit per person	\$72.80	\$67.81

Income Decision Rule

Several household-level income and deduction variables are both reported and can be calculated by summing across reported person-level variables. Gross income is the key variable since the earned income and excess shelter expense deductions and net income depend on gross income, and benefit levels depend on net income. The data on which this report is based were edited to achieve internal consistency. The reported and calculated values for fiscal year 2000 for selected variables are presented in appendix Table E.

Completion Rates

Failure to complete reviews for all cases subject to review can bias the sample results if the characteristics of unreviewed households are significantly different from those of reviewed households. While there are no direct measures of such differences, the ratio of complete reviews to total sample cases selected for review provides an indication of the magnitude of any potential bias. The number of cases subject to review, the number of valid observations, and the estimated completion rates for fiscal year 2000 are as follows:

	<u>FSPQC Sample</u>
	<u>Fiscal Year 2000</u>
Number of cases subject to review	54,304
Number of cases completed	46,963
Estimated completion rate	86.5

Table E. Comparison of Calculated and Reported Values for Selected Variables of Participating Households, Fiscal Year 2000

Variable	All Households	Households With:			
		Earnings	Elderly	Children	Disabled
Average Gross Income (Dollars)					
Calculated	620	942	617	727	711
Reported.....	636	980	619	752	729
Average Net Income (Dollars)					
Calculated	355	555	356	436	440
Reported.....	332	534	325	416	410
Average Total Deduction (Dollars)					
Calculated	298	402	277	321	282
Reported.....	287	379	277	307	261
Average Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)					
Calculated	158	192	59	234	99
Reported.....	164	206	66	239	108
Percent With Zero Gross Income					
Calculated	8.4	0.0	1.1	6.3	0.2
Reported.....	8.4	0.1	1.2	6.2	0.2
Percent With Zero Net Income					
Calculated	20.1	10.2	8.7	17.4	5.4
Reported.....	22.2	11.3	10.3	19.3	7.5
Percent With Minimum Benefit					
Calculated	10.9	5.1	29.8	1.5	16.7
Reported.....	7.5	3.0	20.8	0.9	11.4

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

APPENDIX F
SAMPLING ERROR OF ESTIMATES

SAMPLING ERROR

The estimates of the characteristics of food stamp households in this report are based on a sample of households and, consequently, are subject to statistical sampling error. One indicator of the magnitude of the sampling error associated with a given estimate is its standard error. Standard errors measure the variation in estimated values that would be observed if multiple replications of the sample were drawn. The magnitude of the standard errors depends on: (1) the degree of variation in the variable within the population from which the sample is drawn; (2) the design of the sample, including such issues as stratification and sampling probabilities; and (3) the size of the sample on which the estimate is based. This appendix presents estimates of the standard errors associated with key statistics and outlines methods for estimating the standard errors of other statistics for which standard errors have not been directly calculated.

Standard Errors

The standard error of an estimated proportion of households, s_p , based on a simple random sample is:

$$(1) \quad s_p = \sqrt{p(1-p)/n},$$

where p is the weighted estimate of the proportion, and n is the sample size.¹ The standard error of an estimated number of households, s_N , based on a simple random sample is:

$$(2) \quad s_N = N \sqrt{p(1-p)/n},$$

where N is the number of households in the population. These formulas for the standard errors of estimates based on a simple random sample do not necessarily apply to estimates derived from more complex samples, such as the stratified sample of the FSPQC. In this appendix, standard errors calculated using equations (1) and (2) are referred to as “naive standard errors.” Standard errors can be estimated more accurately using a replicate sample method.²

¹More precisely, n is the sample size corresponding to the population that forms the denominator or “base” of the proportion being estimated. When the base is all food stamp households in fiscal year 2000, $n = 46,963$. Sample sizes for selected demographic subgroups for fiscal year 2000 are shown in the sample size column of Table F-1. For subgroups not shown in Table F-1, the sample size can be approximated by multiplying the total sample size (46,963) by the ratio of the subgroup population size to the total population size (N). For fiscal year 2000, $N = 7,335$ thousand. Hence the approximate sample size for elderly households in fiscal year 2000 would be calculated as $(1,542 / 7,335) \times (46,963) = 9,873$. In this case the approximation can be compared to the true elderly sample size of 9,820, as shown in Table F-1.

²Standard errors have been estimated using the replicate sample method described in Leslie Kish, *Survey Sampling*, 1965, pp. 127-128. Under the replicate sample method, the sample is divided into random subsamples, and the variance of the mean of any given variable in the full sample is based on the variance of the means for that variable across the subsamples.

The following discussion presents standard errors of selected estimates that were computed using the replicate sample method. It then presents a simple method for approximating standard errors of estimates for which individual standard errors have not been computed.

Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Households

The standard errors of selected estimates of food stamp households in fiscal year 2000 are shown in Table F-1. These standard errors can be used to compute confidence intervals for the estimated number of households with a particular characteristic.³ For example, the estimated number of food stamp households that receive the minimum benefit is 801,000 (Table A-1), and the corresponding standard error is 13,860 (Table F-1). Therefore, the 95 percent confidence interval extends from 773,300 to 828,700.⁴

For standard errors not shown in Table F-1, the approximate standard error, S_E , of an estimated number of households for fiscal year 2000 can be calculated using equation (3):

$$(3) \quad S_E = s_N \times d$$

where s_N is the naive standard error from equation (2) above, and d is the design effect for the population subgroup and characteristic of interest, from Table F-2. The design effect reflects the loss of precision due to the different sampling rates in different strata of the FSPQC sample. It is the ratio of the standard error computed by the replication method (Table F-1) to the naive standard error. When the population subgroup (for example, households with elderly) is listed in Table F-2, but the characteristic of interest (for example, zero net income) is not, use the average design effect for the subgroup, from the rightmost column of Table F-2. When neither the subgroup nor the characteristic is listed, use the average design effect for all FSP households, 1.30.

For example, to estimate the standard error of the number of households containing an elderly person with zero net income, the first step is to obtain the size of the estimate. As shown in appendix Table A-20, 134,000 elderly households have zero net income. The next step is to calculate the naïve standard error. Using equation (2), the value is 4,383.⁵ Multiplying 4,383 by

³A confidence interval is a range of values that will contain the true value of an estimated characteristic with a known probability. For instance, a 95 percent confidence interval extends approximately two standard errors above and below the estimated value for a characteristic, and 95 percent of all confidence intervals will contain the true value.

⁴Calculated as: $(801 - (2 \times 13.86)) = 773.3$ and $(801 + (2 \times 13.86)) = 828.7$.

⁵Calculated as:

$$1,542 \times \sqrt{\left(\frac{137}{1,542} \times \left(1 - \frac{137}{1,542}\right) / 9,820\right)} = 4.383,$$

where 1,542 is the estimated population of elderly households in thousands, 134 is the estimated population of elderly households with zero net income in thousands, 9,820 is the sample size of elderly households (Table F-1), and 4.383 is the standard error in thousands.

the design effect (d) of 1.81 (Table F-2) yields an estimated standard error of 7,933 (compared with the replicate sample method standard error from Table F-1, 7,960).

Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages

Comparing equations (1) and (2), it is apparent that the standard error of an estimated percentage of households, s_p , is equal to the standard error of the corresponding count of households, s_N , divided by the number of households in the population that forms the base of the percentage. That is:

$$(4) \quad s_p = s_N / N$$

For example, appendix Table A-20 shows that, of the 4.0 million households with children, 250,000 (6.3 percent) have no gross income. The standard error (s_N) of the number of households with children with no gross income is 7,070 (Table F-1). To calculate s_p , the standard error of the corresponding percentage estimate, simply divide s_N by the number of households in the population that forms the base of the percentage—in this case, 4.0 million households with children. The resulting standard error of the percentage estimate is 0.2 percentage points, and the corresponding 95 percent confidence interval extends from 5.9 to 6.7 percent, around the point estimate of 6.3 percent.

Equation (4) can also be applied to standard errors that are not shown in Table F-1. First, calculate the adjusted naive standard error of the number of households using equation (3). Then divide the resulting standard error by the size of the population that forms the base of the percentage. Returning to an earlier example—of the 1.5 million elderly households, 134,000 (8.7 percent) have zero net income. Dividing the adjusted naive standard error (calculated above as 7,933) by 1.5 million, yields an adjusted naive standard error of the percentage estimate of 0.5 percentage points.

Standard Errors of Estimated Means

The standard errors for selected estimated means for fiscal year 2000 are provided in Table F-3. For example, the standard error of the mean gross income for all food stamp households in fiscal year 2000 is \$2.53 (Table F-3), and the mean itself is \$620 (Table A-21). Therefore, a 95 percent confidence interval extends from approximately \$615 to \$625.

Generalized approximation methods such as the one used in equation (3) work well for standard errors of estimated numbers and percentages, because the standard errors depend only on the sample size, the estimated proportion, and the design effects. Generalized methods are less appropriate for standard errors of means because the standard error depends on the variance as well as the sample size and design effects. Nevertheless, a rough approximation of the magnitude of standard errors of means not included in Table F-3 can be obtained from Table F-4. Table F-4 shows for each variable in Table F-3 the average, minimum, and maximum value of that variable's standard error as a percentage of the variable's mean value. These three values are shown for all food stamp households and for selected subgroups. The standard errors in Table F-4 include design effects.

Table F-1. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Food Stamp Households (Thousands), Fiscal Year 2000^a

	Households With:								Sample Size	Estimated Population (Thousands)
	Zero Gross Income	Zero Net Income	Minimum Benefits	Earned Income	Elderly	Children	School-Age Children	Disabled		
All FSP Households	11.48	18.5	13.86	20.50	18.18	21.67	22.36	18.98	46,963	7,335
With Elderly	2.15	7.96	10.51	4.01	18.18	4.95	5.72	8.07	9,820	1,542
Without Elderly	11.31	17.27	9.68	20.31	NA	21.73	22.27	18.20	37,143	5,793
With Children	7.07	12.25	4.45	19.49	4.95	21.67	22.36	12.54	24,866	3,955
With School Age Children.	5.76	10.35	3.64	18.03	4.72	22.36	22.36	11.75	18,917	3,036
Without Children	9.35	15.11	13.22	8.72	17.78	NA	NA	1639	22,097	3,380
With Earnings.....	NA	6.97	5.58	20.5	4.01	19.49	18.03	7.05	12,894	1,993
With Disabled.....	0.73	6.02	9.19	7.05	8.07	12.54	11.75	18.98	13,861	2,017

^aStandard errors were estimated using the replicate sample method.

NA = not applicable.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table F-2. Design Effects (d) for Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers or Percentages of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 2000^a

Base of Estimated Number	Households With:								Average Design Effect
	Zero Gross Income	Zero Net Income	Minimum Benefits	Earned Income	Elderly	Children	School-Age Children	Disabled	
All FSP Households	1.19	1.36	1.31	1.36	1.32	1.28	1.34	1.26	1.30
With Elderly	1.31	1.81	1.48	1.41	NA	1.33	1.33	1.39	1.43
Without Elderly	1.20	1.36	1.37	1.43	NA	1.53	1.48	1.32	1.38
With Children	1.11	1.29	1.47	1.57	1.31	NA	2.11	1.31	1.45
With School Age Children ...	1.12	1.31	1.45	1.64	1.29	NA	NA	1.33	1.36
Without Children	1.32	1.57	1.40	1.38	1.58	NA	NA	1.48	1.45
With Earnings	NA	1.31	1.44	NA	1.41	3.17	2.19	1.33	1.81
With Disabled	0.99	1.56	1.44	1.37	1.41	1.54	1.50	NA	1.40

^aThe design effect is the ratio of the standard error computed by the replication method to the naive standard error for the specific cell of the table. The average design effect for each row is a simple arithmetic average of the design effects for each cell in the row.

NA = not applicable.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table F-3. Standard Errors of Estimated Means, Fiscal Year 2000^a

Base of Estimated Mean	Households With:										
	Gross Income	Net Income	Benefits	All Deductions	Total Resources	Household Size	Certification Period	Earnings ^b	TANF ^b	SSI ^b	Shelter Deduction ^b
All FSP Households	2.53	2.16	0.77	1.21	2.53	0.01	0.03	5.64	3.18	2.58	1.26
With Elderly	2.83	3.26	0.92	3.16	7.02	0.01	0.06	28.49	15.50	4.36	3.98
Without Elderly	3.12	2.60	0.88	1.32	2.61	0.01	0.03	5.72	3.24	3.11	1.27
With Children	3.99	3.40	1.07	1.44	3.47	0.01	0.04	6.09	3.23	4.79	1.42
With School Age Children	4.67	4.02	1.29	1.72	4.26	0.02	0.05	7.13	4.05	5.29	1.71
Without Children	2.35	2.06	0.51	2.06	3.75	0.00	0.04	9.14	16.04	2.98	2.27
With Earnings	5.56	4.92	1.47	2.68	5.46	0.02	0.06	5.64	6.22	8.79	2.28
With Disabled	3.46	3.69	1.13	2.90	3.88	0.02	0.05	15.12	5.07	2.92	3.02

^aStandard errors were estimated using the replication method.

^bFor households with a nonzero amount.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table F-4. Range of Standard Errors of Mean Amounts Expressed as a Percentage of the Mean Amount, Fiscal Year 2000^a

Number of Households in Base of Mean (Thousands)	Standard Error as Percent of Mean Amount		
	Average ^b	Lowest ^c	Highest ^d
8,246 (All FSP Households)	0.7	0.3	1.6
1,500 (Households With Elderly)	2.1	0.5	6.4
4,806 (Households With Children).....	0.8	0.3	2.6
2,167 (Households With Earnings).....	1.2	0.6	3.1
2,015 (Households With Disabled).....	1.3	0.4	3.1

^aStandard errors from table I-3 and mean amounts from applicable text tables.

^bAverage standard error across all 11 variables in table I-3 expressed as a percentage of the mean amount.

^cLowest of the standard errors across all 11 variables in table I-3 expressed as a percentage of the mean amount.

^dHighest of the standard errors across all 11 variables in table I-3 expressed as a percentage of the mean amount.

Source: Fiscal Year 2000 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

APPENDIX G
DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

QUALITY CONTROL REVIEW SCHEDULE

PRIVACY ACT/PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT. According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0584-0299. The time required to complete this collection is estimated to average 1.05 hours per response, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collection. This report is required under provisions of 7 CFR 275.14. This information is needed for the review of State performance in determining recipient eligibility. The information is used to determine State compliance, and failure to report may result in a finding of non-compliance.

I. REVIEW SUMMARY

1. Review Number	1a. Case Number	2. State and Local Agency Code	3. Sample Month and Year	4. Stratum
5. Disposition	6. Review Findings	7. Amount of Error	8. Coupon Allotment	

II. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

9. Most Recent Opening	9a. Prior Assistance	10. Most Recent Action	11. Type of Action	12. No. of Members	13. Liquid Assets	14. Real Property (Excl., Home)	15. Countable Vehicle Assets	16. Other Non-liquid Assets		
17. Case Classification	18. Months in Cert. Period	18a. Sample Mo. in Cert.	19. Exped. Service	20. Auth. Rep.	21. Gross Countable Income	22. Earned Income Deduction	23. Medical Cost	24. Shelter Cost	25. Total Value of Dependent Care Income Cost Deduction	26. Net Countable Income
27. Form of Benefit	28. Homeless	29a. Vehicle	29b. Vehicle	30a. Value of Vehicle	30b. Value of Vehicle	30c. Value of Vehicle	31a. Equity of Vehicle	31b. Equity of Vehicle		
32. Standard Utility Allowance	33. Child Support Payment Deduction	34. Rent/Mortgage	35. Shelter Deduction Amount	36. Actual Utility Costs	37. SUA Amount	38. Allotment Adjustment	39. Amount			

APPENDIX H

PREVIOUS REPORTS IN THIS SERIES

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 1999. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis, Nutrition and Evaluation; 2000.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 1998. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis, Nutrition and Evaluation; 2000.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 1997. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1999.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 1996. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1998.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 1995. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1997.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Summer 1994. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1996.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Summer 1993. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1995.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Summer 1992. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1994.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Summer 1991. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1993.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Summer 1990. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1992.

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- Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, February 1983.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation.
- Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, August 1982.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation.
- Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, August 1981.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1984.
- Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, August 1980.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Policy, Planning, and Evaluation; 1981.
- Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, November 1979.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Policy, Planning, and Evaluation; 1981.
- Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, February 1978.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service; 1980.
- Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, September 1976.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service; 1977.
- Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, September 1975.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service; 1976.

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